



U.S. Department of Commerce Economics and Statistics Administration BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

CENSUS '90



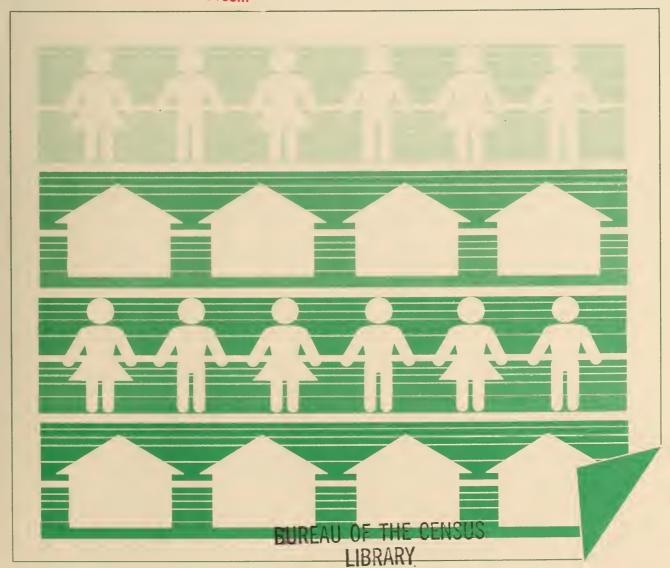
1990 Census of Population and Housing Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics

Nevada

REFERENCE CEPY

For Reference

Not to be taken from this room



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1990 CPH-5-30

1990 Census of Population and Housing Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics

Nevada

HEREMELYSEE GERY

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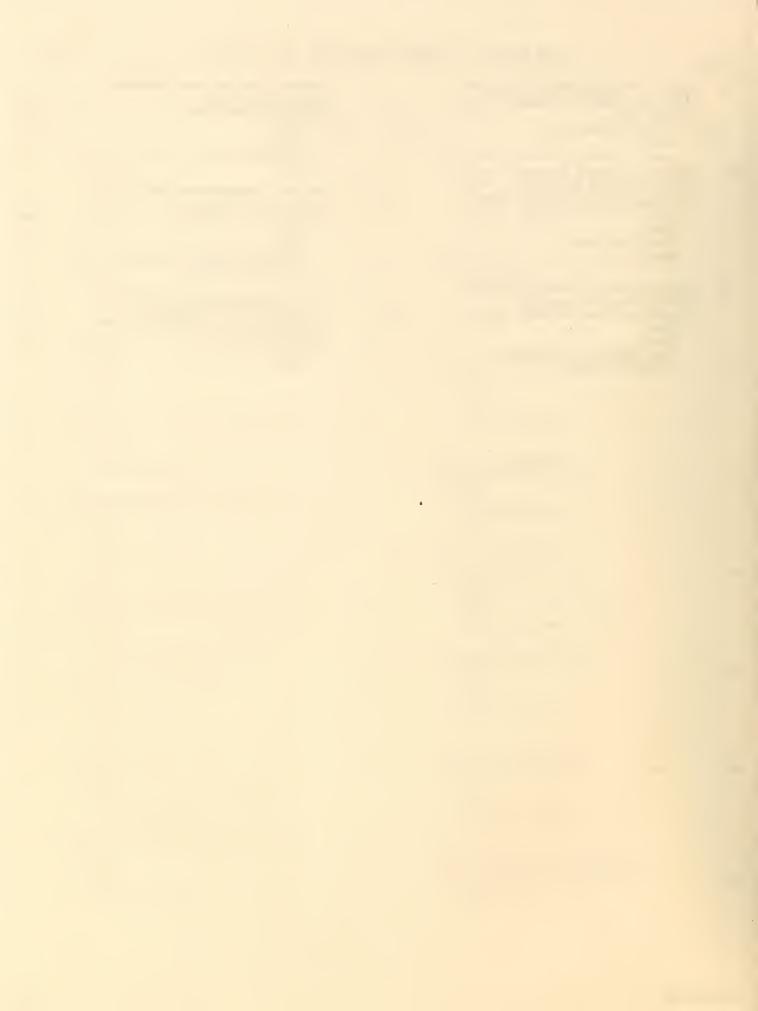
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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

- 1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
- 2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
- 3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, by geographic area, the subjects shown in this report. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for the desired type of geographic area. Below is an example of a table finding auide.

TARLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Table numbers without reference letters in parentheses indicate data for the total population only. Data by race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. Reference letters for population counts and subjects by race and Hispanic origin follow.

(A) White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic origin;

White, not of Hispanic origin.

White, not of Hispanic origin.

American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, Ali Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian,

Korean, Vernamese, Cambodian, Himong, Laolian, Thai, Ali Pacific Islander, Hawalian,

Korean, Vietnamese, Camboolan, Filmong, Ladial, Fila.
Samoan, Guamarilan.
(C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Guatemalian, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian.
(D) Race by Hispanic origin.

(D) Nace D	y i napaona	og					
	The	State	Count	у	Place (In self States) subdivi	ected county	
Subject	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm ¹	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2.500 to 9.999	Ameri- can indian and Alaska Native area ³
Age	20, 34, 65(B),	20, 56(A)	95, 106(A)	169, 171	135(A)	151	173(A)
Ancestry Disability	17, 31 20, 34, 84(D)	17 20, 57(A)	92 95, 107(A)	 	121 136(A)	150 152	174(A)
Educational attainment .	22, 36	22, 57(A)	97, 107(A)	169, 171	136(A)	160(A)	174(A)
Household type and relationship	21, 35	21, 56(A)	96, 106(A)	169, 171	135(A)	180(A)	173(A)
Industry	26, 40, 67(B)	28, 58(A)	101,108(A), 116(B).	170, 172	137(A) 148(C)	181(A) 167(C)	175(A)
Poverty status	29, 43, 72(B)	29, 63(A)	104, 113(A) 117(B)	170, 172	142(A) 149(C)	162(A) 168(C)	180(A)
Residence In 1985	23, 37, 67(B)	23, 60(A)	98, 110(A)		139(A)	155	177(A)
Veteran status	23, 37, 69(B)	23, 60(A)	98, 110(A)		139(A)	155	177(A)
Work status In 1989	27, 41, 69(B)	27, 60(A)	102, 110(A)		139(A)	155	177(A)

^{..} Not applicable.

¹Type of residence categories are less detailed in tables 56–64 (which show characteristics by race and Hispanic origin) than in other tables.

²The selected States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

³Characteristics are shown only for the American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut population.

Tables identified in the table finding guide with a reference letter in parentheses after the table number present characteristics for racial groups or persons of Hispanic origin. The tables without reference letters contain data for the total population only. The table finding guide does not include cross-classifications of subject-matter items, nor does it distinguish among tables presenting data for all persons or housing units and tables presenting data for subgroups (for example, persons under 18 years or renter-occupied housing units) unless it is necessary to locate the subject.

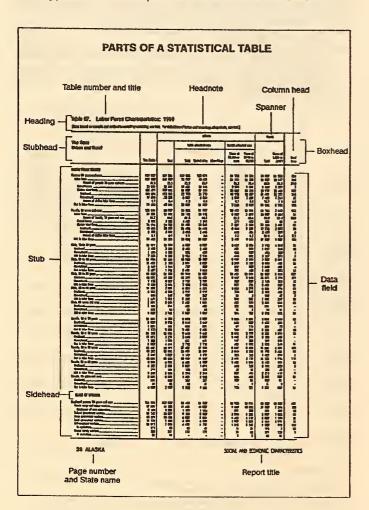
Additional information to locate data within specific reports often is provided in the headnote at the top of the table finding guide and in the footnotes at the bottom of the guide.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field.

A typical census report table is illustrated below.



The heading consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The boxhead is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the stubhead. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.

- . (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.
- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- · BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- · MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- · TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.

- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

GRAPHICS

Charts, statistical maps, and other graphic summaries are included in some 1990 census reports. If graphics are shown in a report, they are presented immediately after the "User Notes" section.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. This section appears directly before the statistical tables in census reports unless graphics are shown. It presents information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

			Plac	e	County si	ubdivision	American Indian
Subject	The State	County	By county and county subdivision	Alphabeti- cally for the State	By county	Alphabeti- cally for the State ¹	and Alaska Native area
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Disability	7,8	7,8	7	8	7	8	
Educational attainment	3,4	3,4	3	4	3	4	
Family type and presence of own children	1,2	1,2	1	2	1	10	17
Income in 1989	9,10	9,10	9	10	9		17
Labor force status	5,6	5,6	5	6	5	6	17
. For persons 16 to 19 years by school enrollment and educational attainment	3,4	3,4	3	4	3	4	17
Labor force status in 1989—				6	5	6	
Weeks and hours worked	5,6	5,6	5	0	3		
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	1,2	1,2	1	2		2	
Means of transportation to work	5,6	5,6	5		}	2	
Nativity	1,2	1,2	1	2		2	
Place of birth	1,2	1,2	1	2		10	1
Poverty status in 1989	9,10	9,10	9	10		2	
Residence in 1985	1,2	1,2	1	2		4	
School enrollment and type of school	3,4	3,4	3	4			
Veteran status	3,4	3,4	3	4	3		
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS				4.0	11	12	
Bedrooms	11,12	11,12	11	12			
Condominium	11,12	11,12	11	12	1		
Gross rent	15,16	15,16	15	16	1		
House heating fuel	13,14	13,14	13		` [
Kitchen facilities	11,12	11,12	11	12	-	"-	
Mortgage status and selected monthly	15 16	15,16	15	10	3 15	16	
owner costs	15,16	11,12	11	1:	2 11	12	
Plumbing facilities	11,12	11,12	11	1:	2 11	12	
Sewage disposal	11,12	11,12		1.	2 11	12	
Source of water	13,14	13,14	13	1	4 13	3 14	
Telephone in unit	15,14	15,16		1	6 15	16	
Tenure	13,14	13,14	13		4 13	3 14	
Vehicles available	15,16	15,16			6 15	5 16	
Year householder moved into unit Year structure built	11,12	11,12			2 1	1 12	

^{...} Not applicable for this report.

11-1 TABLE FINDING GUIDE

¹County subdivisions within the State are shown alphabetically with places only in the reports for the following 12 States: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.



USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

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Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division Bureau of the Census Washington, DC 20233

Population Division Bureau of the Census Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANA-TIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 4

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 5

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of

rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 6

Data presented in tables 15 and 16 for "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (With a mortgage), "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (Not mortgaged), and "Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989" are inconsistent with the explanations for derived measures in appendix B. Specifically, when the median falls in the lower interval of the tabulation distribution, the estimated value obtained by linear interpolation is shown rather than the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). The lower interval has an assumed range of 0.0 to 19.9 percent.

User Note 7

The latitude and longitude values shown by tick marks in the margins of the County Subdivision Outline Maps in appendix G are approximate. They are shown only for general reference. They are displayed accurately on the State and County Outline Maps.

USER NOTES III-3



Table 1. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990

(Opto bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text for definitions or terms or unrecumpts or	y variability. See re	All persons	Suo		Persons 5 years and	s and over	Persons who s	peak o longuage	Persons who speak a language other than English at hame	h at home			Fomily household	seholds		
State			Notive	Ve			Persons 5 to	to 17 years	Persons 18 year	years and over			Married-couple family	e family	Female hauseholder, n band present	og e
County Subdivision Place	Totol	Percent foreign born	TotoI	Percent born in State of residence	Totol	Percent living in different house in 1985	Totol	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Totol	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Totol	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	
The State	1 201 833	8.7	1 097 005	23.9	1 110 450	65.3	24 055	37.2	122 097	43.6	311 407	47.2	245 262	44.6	46 004	
Churchil County Carson Sink drusion Dixie Volley drusion Fallon drusion Follon drusion Follon flusion (OP	17 938 162 17 776 6 438 1 166	4 400 011400	17 160 162 16 998 6 189 1 093	33 8 42 6 33.7 294 13.7	16 416 153 16 263 5 851 950	58.9 35.1 55.1 65.3 99.4	136	31 8 1 8	893 - - 884 367 113	33 8 34.2 46.6 4.4	4 771 - 44 4 727 1 684 241	50.8 50.0 50.8 54.2 85.1	4 123 38 4 085 1 395 236	48.8 442.1 48.8 448.2 84.7	457 457 228 5	
Clork County Clork Gunty Clork Gunty Clor Gunty Enterprise CD (pl) Henderson city (pl) Indino Sprangs COP Los Vegos city (pl)	741 459 25 980 935 1 105 1 871	60. 0 5 4.0. 20.10.10.18V	671 126 24 618 886 1 083 1 765	201 20 2 10 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	685 294 24 044 24 044 879 1 0 19 4 432 1 687	\$2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	15 641 30 30 14 436 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	33.77	81 429 2 011 57 57 115 298 135 135	3 8 1 2 8 8 1 2 3 8 6 1 2 3 8 6 1 2 5 8 8 1 2 5 8 8 1 2 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	191 468 6 328 6 328 286 363 1 293 1 293 8 858	4.46 4.46 4.46 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00	147 307 5 303 250 283 283 971 971	34 44.6 44.6 34.8 3 4.8 3 7.4 49.6 99.6	30 917 653 25 25 37 193 27 49	
Moopo Volley (OP. North Los Vegos stry (pt) Sunrise Manor (OP (pt)) Sunrise Manor (OP (pt)) Sourise Manor (OP (pt)) Est Los Vegos (OP) Enterprise COP (pt) Henderson orly (pt) Henderson orly (pt) Nellis AFB (OP North Roy Vegos city (pt) Parodise (OP Spring Volley (OP. Spring Volley (OP.	3 444 115 567 115 567 11 567 11 087 11 087 12 64 942 12 64 94 12	2 . 20 88 8 8 8 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8		23.7 × 4.8 × 6.8 ×	3 1/0 3 984 661 250 12 001 10 240 5 139 5 139 7 176 48 480 18 400 18 400 18 400 18 400 18 400 18 823 22 529	0 53088888000000000000000000000000000000	15 205 15 206 15 206 15 206 17 20 17 20 17 77 2 17 77 2 17 77 2 17 77 2 17 77 2 17 77 2	200 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	79 296 79 418 1 173 1 173 2 971 2 971 2 971 2 971 2 971 3 406	64-40-84484844 64-40-84884844 1-86-848-888484 1-86-848-888480	185 120 3 799 3 799 2 700 1 701 1 7 612 6 878 1 1 226 3 1 355 6 1 194 6 142	84 4 8 4 4 8 4 8 8 8 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	142 004 142 004 2 283 2 283 2 283 4 9 340 6 919 6 919 6 919 6 919 6 919 6 919 6 919 6 919 6 919 6 919 7 919 8 919	0.4 E 4 4 4 4 8 2 E 4 4 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	30 264 30 264 358 358 358 11 986 11 986 11 987 11 9	
Codeposition of County Conditions of County Conditions of Conditions Conditions of COP Conditions Copy Copy Copy Copy Copy Copy Copy Copy	27 637 15 603 2 257 2 257 2 468 2 468 1 488 1 48	0.0440446070688 081404040444680	26 243 15 165 165 165 2 175 2 415 3 962 2 452 2 452 2 452 2 472 5 472 1 354 1 354 1 477		25 57 2 653 57 2 663 57 2 6712 2 272 3 860 2 372 2 375 2 375	65 5 5 5 6 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	360 181 181 25 25 37 37 26 27 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	26.5 26.5 26.5 26.5 3.8 11.9 70.6 2.3 2.3 2.3 2.3 2.3 2.3 2.3 2.3 2.3 2.3	1 668 688 2 888 2 888 2 90 2 90 2 90 3 4 7 4 8 7 4 9 8 7 4 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	222 222 222 22 22 22 22 23 23 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	7 879 4 466 635 2 083 7 739 1 228 7 723 7 619 6 1619 6 18 8 223 4 58	802 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	6 651 3 690 502 1 673 1 673 1 041 1 339 1 339 1 348 3 365	448844488844888448884488844888448888448888	84- 536- 536- 546- 568- 568- 568- 748- 88- 157- 157- 157- 169- 169- 169- 169- 169- 169- 169- 169	
Elko County. Corlin division Corlin city Elka division Jockpot division Jockpot division Jordod division Mountello division Mountello division Wells city West Wendower division West Wendower division	33 530 2 314 2 2 314 2 2 4 392 2 4 392 1 0 85 1 0 32 1 1 323 1 1 323 1 1 323 1 1 323 1 1 801 1 801 1 801	28.11.14.4.4.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.	31 548 2 281 2 281 2 281 2 281 2 281 2 281 2 281 2 3 256 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	29 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	30 283 2 1544 2 1544 2 1 927 1 3 364 1 3 364 1 3 364 1 3 364 1 3 364 1 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	24444466666666666666666666666666666666	842 15 17 18 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108	26.5 23.1 31.8 47.2 47.2 6.2 13.0 13.0 13.0 17.3	3 438 118 118 1574 1774 1774 1774 1775 1875 1875 1875 1875 1875 1875 1875	24 7 7 2 2 2 3 7 7 2 2 3 7 7 2 2 3 7 7 2 2 3 7 8 2 2 2 8 8 8 2 2 8 8 3 5 2 3 5 2 3 5 3 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	8 742 575 575 6 4548 1 598 1 1 598 31 31 31 32 32 34 484 484	5.50 5.50 5.50 5.50 5.50 5.50 5.50 5.50	7 293 440 440 450 5 503 1 498 1 1 498 1 1 208 1 1 208 1 1 208 1 1 208 1 208 1 208 1 208 1 308 1 403 1 403	588 583 22 2	974 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	
Esmeralda Caunty Goldfield division Silverneek division	1 344 672 672	5.3 9.1	1 273 662 662 611	16.0	1 263 640 623	68.0 65.0 71.1	28 28 29	7.1	103 22 81	53.4 27.3 60.5	349 168 181	42.1 39.9 44.2	294 147 147	38.8 36.7 40.8	36 16 20	
Eureko Caunty	1 547	5.3 6.7 4.8	1 465 406 1 059	27 25 28	1 411	63.9 74.3 59.8	37	24.3 33.3 18.2	119 46 73	34.5 45.7 27.4	390 118 272	50.0 44.9 52.2	367	48.5 45.7 49.8	13	

Table 1. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

(Oato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

	householder, no hus- bond present	Percent with own children under 18	60.4 53.8 26.9 35.5 67.9 75.6	76.0 100.0 72.2 78.9	66.9 70.3 73.9 73.9 48.3	58.88.88.89.99.99.99.99.99.99.99.99.99.99	65.3 56.6 100.0 84.8 82.8	22. 10000 10000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000	62.6 38.5 66.3 69.1 53.2 35.7	58.3 59.3 50.0 885.5 70.1 70.1 66.1
	Female househo bond pr	Total	336 13 52 31 3 268 176	125 17 108 71	284 48 64 13	513 888 834 834 834 837 177 103	202 161 130 130 29	379 8 8 8 52 52 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	68 68 68 14 14	9 190 9 190 12 228 210 213 77 77 77 57
Formity households	Married-couple fomily	Percent with own children under 18 yeors	54.5 50.0 50.0 71.9 71.9 54.8		8.5.2 8.5.2 8.5.2 1.5.2 1.5.3	4444 4646 4676 4676 4676 4676 4676 4676	45.8 48.3 47.0 46.9 47.0	4844 488888888888888888888888888888888	39.77 39.88 50.6 50.6 40.3 34.5	24 44 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62
Fomily h	Married-co	Totol	2 805 92 258 46 57 57 2 398 1 270	1 441 257 1 184 771	808 192 211 208 405	1 060 1 060 1 173 1 173 1 173 875 875 238 1 238 1 416 529	1 414 1 176 925 110 128 115	01	961 264 697 391 381 174	51 759 247 247 1 142 1 682 2 579 2 579 2 682 2 682 8 682 8 682
		Percent with own children under 18 years	54.7 50.5 50.5 65.1 65.1 52.3	61.7 50.4 64.0 63.8	47.8 62.7 49.4 49.4 38.1	2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	46228 47288888444 6628 47288888444 6666 1 1 86 - 86 86 844	50.7 4.1.8 53.8 54.6 33.5	
		Totol	3	1 641 274 1 367 898	974 263 259 446	5 665 1 243 1 426 1 426 1 426 1 426 1 703 1 703	1 725 1 415 1 131 1 184 1 184	4 688 1779 1779 1779 1779 1779 1779 1779 17	1 139 287 852 852 518 685 195	64 490 64 947 152 070 1 955 2 930 2 335 1 154
glish of home	rears and over	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	54.5 44.4 56.4 56.4 5.5 6.1 6.1 6.1 6.1 6.1	37.9 53.6 35.4 40.3	3852 3552 3354 333 333	23.74 2.1.14 2.1.14 2.1.15 2.1.15 2.1.15 2.1.15 2.15 2.15 2	24.1 28.8 25.1 40.0 3.7 3.7	36.28.5 1.28.44.5 0.8.4.4.4.5 0.8.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.	45.8 72.9 47.2 47.2 33.3	23 33 33 4 13 4 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13
Persons who speak o language other than English ot hame	Persons 18 years and	Total	1 695 1 344 200 1 248 1 248 838	493 69 424 325	2,5 5,5 5,5 5,5 6,5 7,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1	233 223 97 97 264 264 66 180 180 180 180	395 299 263 15 81 80	00 1 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	428 70 70 358 267 100 33	25 168 21 22 23 243 643 643 417 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84
speak o languog	to 17 years	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	29.3 37.1 60.0 29.1 31.4	31.2 100.0 20.0 19.0	2000 2000 2000 1 1	24 888 014888 01144112688	62.5	455-55 7288944 485-55 7288944 485-55 7288944	15.5	40. 13.9 1.2.7.9 1.2.7.9 25.1.1
Persons who	Persons 5 to	Total	543 62 30 30 468 261	186 26 160 121	101 22 28 28 28 28 29 101	250 133 133 38 38 38 7 7 7 7 123 51			194 111 183 183 98 7	4 893 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 11
5 yeors and over		Percent living in different house in 1985	466.8 39.84.8 39.86 39.86 5.05	65.3 60.2 66.3 69.9	44 41.5 51.1.3 5.1.8 7.8 1.8	55. 68.7.7 88.0.7 88.0.7 88.0.7 8.0.2 8.0.4 8.0.	54.6 54.6 45.0 55.8 48.5 6.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7	C 847 C 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	56.5 63.2 56.0 56.0 76.0	8. 44.4.8.2.2.2.2.2.2.3.0.0.2.2.2.2.2.3.0.0.2.2.2.2
Persons 5 year		Totol	11 743 1 404 1 103 324 9 992 5 586	5 670 916 4 754 3 174	3 471 871 1 042 1 007 1 558		5 925 4 753 3 821 433 739 554	16 510 1 510 1 478 1 478 264 27 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 935 6 935 6 935 6 935 1 166 1 166		235 1 2 2 9 9 9 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	Native	Percent born in Stote of residence	37.2 27.5 27.5 38.8 38.8 35.7 39.2	27.1 25.9 27.4 26.3	31.3 33.5 32.8 29.5 29.5	88 1.1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1				22 88 173 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28
rsons		Totol	11 523 1 418 1 089 364 260 9 756 5 451	5 891 962 4 929 3 245	3 665 938 1 131 1 596 1 596	18 964 2 221 2 221 4 8893 3 243 2 159 9 10 5 715 5 715	6 335 5 082 4 082 4 25 8 28 6 32	7 7 2	4-0- 0	
All persons		Percent foreign born	10.3 10.1 9.7 1.1 2.6 1.1	8.6.5 8.6.6 8.4.6	25. 6.5. 6.4.6. 7.6.4.6.	24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 2	221.4.1. 21.20.1.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.	6,888 6,428 6,428 1,488 1,488 1,148	6.8 1.1 10.5 10.5 2.7 3.9	2.9.4.4.8.8.8.8.2.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9
		Totol	12 844 465 1 206 368 10 906 6 134	6 266 987 5 279 3 542	3 775 974 1 146 1 111 1 655	20 001 2 338 2 352 3 170 2 186 1 101 2 6 065 2 367	6 475 5 194 4 162 443 838 636	17 78 1 650 1 630 1 630 1 630 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	4 336 1 088 3 248 2 069 2 526 709	254 667 254 667 882 615 7 494 7 119 10 113 2 888 2 888 1 119 1 119 1 145 1 145
	e hty	County Subdivision Place	Humboldt County Golconda division McCernit division McCernit Golson Wommit Led division Winnemucco division Winnemucco division	Londer County Austin division 8 aftle Mountain divisian 8 oftle Mountoin COP	Lincoln County Alamo division Coliente division Coliente city (pt.) Ploche division Collente city (pt.)	Von Gounty Daylon division Daylon (DP Ferrley division Silver Springs division Silver Springs OP Smith Volley COP Smith Volley COP Smith Volley COP Verington division Yerington division	Mineral Caunty Howthorne division Howthorne CDP Mind division Wolker Kiver division Schuz CDP	Amagos Valley division Amagos Valley division Bearty division Bearty (DP Cystal division Pehrump CDP (Rt.) Gobbs division Pehrump division Pehrump division Round Maurian division Round Maurian division Tonopoli division Tonopoli division	Perthing County Imlay division Lovelock division Lovelock city Clore County Clore County	Virginio City division Raingon division Gerlach division Gerlach division Indrine Villaged division Indrine Villaged division New Wastase City CDP New Wastase City (DI) Pyramia Lake division Wastase City (DI) Pyramia Lake division Wodsworth CDP
	State	Count	Humbe Gok McC Nor Win	Londer Aust 8att	Lincoln Alar Calig Piocl	Lyon County Doyton di Dayton Fernley di Silver Spri Silver Spri Silver Spri Silver Spri Silver Spri Silver Spri Silver Spri Silver Spri Silver Spri Silver Spri	Minera How Min. Wolf	Nye CA Amar 8 8 8 8 8 6 Crys Crys Crys Cope Gob Pohi Rals Rals Rour Tony	Pershir Imfe Love Love Love Storey Clorl	Wash Wash Flar Ger India Nev Nev V

Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

		All persons	sons		Persons 5 years and over	rs and over	Persons who speak a longuage other than English at home	k a fonguage	other than Eng	glish at home			Family h	Family households		
late			Native	9			Persons 5 to 17 years	years	Persons 18 y	Persons 18 years and over			Married-co	Married-couple family	Female house band	Female householder, na hus- band present
County County Subdivision Place	Totol	Percent foreign born	Total	Percent born in State of residence	Totol	Percent living in different house in 1985	Totol	Percent who do not speok English "very well"	Tatal	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Tatal	Percent with own children under 18 yeors	Tatal	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
Woshoe County—Con Reno city (pt) Sporks (if y Sun Valley (OP Verdi division Reno city (pt)	231 605 133 838 53 367 1 1 391 2 507	9 6 7 7 9 6 7 7 9 1 1 9 6 7 1 1 9 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	209 340 117 876 49 130 10 630 2 466	28 6 26.8 316.8 34.5 1	214 446 124 282 49 223 10 402 2 326	65.0 63.6 62.9 76.1	3 591 3 291 938 171	64.3 64.3 64.3	23 802 16 524 4 871 846 83	45.8 45.8 46.7 46.7 46.7 46.7	58 465 32 262 14 070 3 045 698	47.3 45.1 51.0 58.9 1	46 139 24 743 11 016 2 294 647	4 1.8 4 1.8 5 0.0 5 0.0 5 0.0 7 1	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	58.7 61.8 67.3 47.3 67.3
White Pine County Baker division Cherry Creek division Ely division Ely division Micfall division Micfall GOP Reth division	9 264 310 120 5 967 4 756 1 875 1 1 875 40 440 440 440 440 440 440 440 440 440	2-222 2-22 4004-10800	9 039 305 826 4 655 4 456 1 820 1 820 1 233 37 774	181.6 35.0 35.0 39.0 99.9 55.7 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	8 584 299 2 492 1 18 5 492 4 414 4 459 1 1736 1 1736 3 7 635	51.3 805.8 805.8 55.6 85.2 85.2 84.5 84.5 84.5	37 32 32 5 497	46.9	618 20 7 7 427 328 11 132 944 2	25.0 26.0 28.0 28.4 23.3 23.3 23.3 23.3 23.3 23.3 23.3 23	2 322 74 28 1 535 1 299 121 413 362 151 10 727	53.3 35.1 35.1 54.2 55.9 55.9 55.9 55.9 55.9 55.9 55.9 55	1 904 297 1 207 1 114 997 997 997 997 997 997 997 997 997 99	52.6 58.3.7 58.1 58.1 58.1 58.1 58.1 69.1 69.1 69.1 69.1 69.1 69.1 69.1 69	235 9 9 1 1 1 1 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 1 8 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	74.5 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 61.0

Table 2. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data bosed an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

0 5	Percent with own children under 18			
Female hauseholder, no husband band present	Total	46 004	30 9 157 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
ple family	Percent with own children under 18 years	44.6	### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### #######	9,50,50 6,60,60 6,60,60 7,60 7,6
Morried-co.	Total	245 262		11 016 1 1 626 11 626 12 347 2 294 8 8 5 1
	Percent with own children under 18 years	47.2	84484644444444444444444444444444444444	
	Total	311 407	4 6 6 8 6 8 6 9 7 8 6 7 8 7 8 7 8 8 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	14 202 1 598 1 194 194 223 25 673 3 045 154
rears and over	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	43.6	88 4 88 88 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	244 2562 2622 2623 2634 2634 2634 2634 2634 26
Persons 18 y	Total	122 097	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	170 170 170 5 126 347 9 022 9 484 185 185 35
to 17 years	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	37.2		22.3 22.3 81.4 29.6 38.0
Persons 5	Totol	24 055	2 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	938 338 347 792 1 871
	Percent living in different house in 1985	65.3	\$	3,75,50 3,75,50 3,60 3,60 3,60 3,60 3,60 3,60 3,60 3,6
	Total	1 110 450	5.83 25.22 2.22 2.22 2.22 2.22 2.22 2.22 2.	3008
ative		23.9		
ž	Total	1 097 005	2528 12 8 8 2 4 2 8 6 8 - 2 1 2 2 6 5 8 8 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	49 130 5 787 5 787 47 515 617 87 640 10 630 3 567 569
		8.7	40000000000000000000000000000000000000	8.8.8.1.7.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2
	Totol	1 201 833		53 367 5 866 5 1 726 976 978 978 11 391 3 609 581
County II- Colored	States] County Subdivision	The State	lorder County Re County Re County Re County Re County Incolo	Sparks city. Washee Cunty Spring Usek Cunty Spring Volley CIP. Elo Caunty Spring Volley CIP. Clork Caunty Strate Mana CIP. Clork Caunty Sun'ise Mana CIP. Clork Caunty Sun'ise Mana CIP. Clork Caunty Tonopoh CIP. Washee Caunty Tonopoh CIP. Wy Washee Caunty Wadsworth CIP. Wy Washee Caunty
	Native Rersons 5 to 17 years Persons 18 years and over Married-couple family Female	I County I county I county I county I county I county I count I cold foreign bom I cold f	Percent born Fercent born Fercent born Fercent born Fercent born Fercent who Fercent with Ferce	100 table

Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

l—Con.	rs and menings of symbols, see text]	Persons 5 years and over Persons who speak a language other than English at home Formily households	Native Notive Persons 5 to 17 years Persons 18 years and over Morried-couple family female householder, no hus-	Percent born an different living Percent who of speek on children own		159 36.5 1 120 58.3 40 15.0 177 36.2 351 59.3 268 56.0 50 64.0 198 13.4 1711 91.0 196 173 336 34.9 484 67.4 403 65.3 63.1 100.0 169 14.1 22.59 63.2 26.1 31.4 838 51.9 1 539 52.3 1 270 50.2 175 487 451 39.2 2.596 65.0 26.1 31.4 838 51.9 1 539 52.3 1 270 50.2 175 75.6 263 39.9 2.208 49.4 51.3 1 68 33.3 660 40.5 529 35.5 103 612	167 77 776 376 000
-Con.	nd meanings of symbols, see text]	Persons 5 years and over	ative	Percent born in State of residence Total		36.5 13.4 13.4 14.1 22.529 39.2 39.9 2.208	
Characteristics: 1990-	ariability, see text. For definitions of terms a	All persons	Ź	Percent Totol foreign born		1 256 7.7 1 159 1 890 15.4 1 598 23 365 13.7 2 0 169 6 134 11.1 2 0 169 2 367 4.4 2 263	
Table 2. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.	[Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]		County	Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—	Wells city. Elko County. West Wendover CDP. Elko County. Winchester CDP. Clark County. Winnemucca city. Humbold County. Yenioslon city. Lyon County.	Zephyr Cove-Round Hill Village CDP, Douglos

Table 3. Education and Veteran Status: 1990

[Dota bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[Dota bosed on sample and subject to sampling		3 years and over					16 to 19 ye	ears		Persons :	25 years ond	over	Civilian vete	
State County		Elementory of school				Not enrol	led in school grodu		h school					
County Subdivision Place	Preprimory school	Total	Percent in pri- vote school	College	Totol	Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in lobor force	Totol	Percent high school groduote or higher	Percent with bach- elor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
The State	18 514	188 004	4.9	73 893	59 919	9 093	4 480	1 529	3 074	789 638	78.8	15.3	182 084	40 978
Churchill County Carson Sink division Dixie Valley division	274	3 324	2.1	901 - -	937 - 5	52 - 5	27 - -	12 - 5	13 - -	11 318 - 117	79.5 - 76.9	13.1 - 6.8	2 916 - 37	762 - 7
Follon division Follon city Follon Station CDP	274 115 18	3 301 1 081 210	2.1 2.0 -	901 288 39	932 284 38	47 25 –	27 19 -	7 - -	13 6 -	11 201 4 108 471	79.5 80.5 94.1	13.2 13.9 10.6	2 879 1 069 27	755 290 -
Clark division	11 072 278	114 57 7 4 58 2	5.7 2.2	42 851 1 064	37 065 1 281	6 129 189	3 189 82	1 042 38	1 898 69	486 908 17 053	77.3 76.5	13.8 10.4	112 845 4 482	25 201 734
8oulder City city (pt.) Enterprise CDP (pt.) Henderson city (pt.)	-	156	-	50	- 59	6	-	Ξ	6	644	76.4	14.8	157	36
Indian Springs CDP Los Vegos city (pt.)	_	246	-	36 -	88 -	8	8	Ξ	-	728	73.6	7.4	310	26
Loughlin CDP Mesquite city Moopa Volley CDP	21 20 37	562 469 912	2.0	55 64 133	194 119 227	76 12 19	44 3 -	14 7	18 2 19	3 387 1 043 1 984	74. 7 80.4 76.4	11.4 12.8 10.9	773 24 5 427	92 36 114
North Los Vegas city (pt.) Sunrise Manor CDP (pt.)	- 78	794	5.9	_ 221	237	- 17	_	_ 17	-	2 689	85.3	16.7	_ 599	- 78
Las Vegos division 8oulder City city (pt.) East Los Vegos CDP	10 794 221 149	109 995 2 015 1 843	5.8 2.0 4.2	41 78 7 565 533	35 784 656 618	5 940 59 83	3 107 44 21	1 004 - 8	1 829 15 54	469 855 9 063 7 375	77.4 82.8 75.8	13.9 22.1 7.1	108 363 2 462 1 904	24 467 923 372
Enterprise CDP (pt.) Henderson city (pt.)	91 1 224	857 11 733	11.2 3.8	258 3 542	311 3 193	43 476	43 233	- 54	189	3 732 40 762	84.0 82.5	17.8 17.3	860 9 307	130 1 820
Las Vegos city (pt.) Nellis AF8 CDP North Los Vegos city (pt.)	4 104 281 424	39 629 1 630 10 584	7.0 3.9 1.9	13 966 738 1 914	12 450 458 3 381	2 074 36 7 95	1 026 14 405	374 9 140	674 13 250	168 724 3 646 25 887	76.3 91.8 58.3	13.4 7.4 4.0	38 238 457 4 585	8 679 - 842
Paradise CDP Spring Volley CDP	1 305 903	13 660 7 810	7.7 6.1	10 390 3 271	6 020 2 585	983 348	536 238	194 41	253 69	89 230 35 154	80.6 84.5	17.3 18.9	21 689 7 810	5 262 1 662
Sunrise Monor CDP (pt=)	1 513 214	15 160 2 241	4.7 10.8	4 574 1 188	4 477 800	790 124	365 75	150 26	275 23	57 102 18 519	7 3.7 74.7	8.5 14.9	14 226 4 385	2 869 1 428
Douglos County Gordnerville-Minden division Gardnerville CDP	503 339 34	4 651 2 916 357	2.0	1 577 924 110	1 138 710 92	111 73 14	76 55 14	5 5	30 13 —	18 882 10 078 1 494	87.3 87.6 85.1	20.0 17.3 15.5	4 257 2 187 409	1 114 577 158
Gordnerville Ranchos CDP Johnson Lone CDP	192 41	1 482 451	.3 2.2	440 174	345 119	37 5	32	_ 5	5	4 605 1 654	86.6 90.5	16.2 17.4	872 367	203 54
Minden COP Genoo-Jocks Volley division Indion Hills CDP	35 92 55	239 784 469	4.2 2.9 1.1	72 204 133	55 154 104	- 8 7	2	_	6	1 050 2 801	91.9 89.9	22.3 19.8	259 608 354	95 147 73
Pine Nut division Topaz Loke division	- 6	60 193	1:1	17 26	19	- -	2 - -	=	5 -	1 630 234 1 111	88.5 86.8 78.1	14.0 26.5 7.9	82 375	16 142
Zephyr Cove division Kingsbury CDP	66 8	698 256	.6	406 227	213 39	30	19	-	11	4 658 1 903	87.3 88.0	28.5 21.8	1 005 418	232 67
Stateline CDPZephyr Cove-Round Hill Villoge CDP	20 17	177 164	_	30 90	48 75	17 13	13	=	11	642 1 284	63.6 93.9	6.2 36.9	118 251	36 61
Elko County Corlin division Carlin city	598 14 13	6 898 433 418	2.3	1 57 7 66 62	1 950 113 107	319 15 15	. 165 9	75 2 2	79 4 4	19 516 1 454 1 388	78.5 75.9 75.6	13.3 3.9 3.9	4 069 377 365	539 38 38
Elko divisionElko city	537 387	4 975 2 755	3.1	1 260 863	1 452 812	206 148	109 84	36 33	61 31	14 194 8 827	80.9 78.7	15.4 15.8	2 950 1 851	375 262
Spring Creek CDP Jackpot division Jarbidge division	126	1 347 187	9.3	251 34	296 32	28	9	_	19	3 339 638	85.6 63.3	16.3 10.2	647 142	63
Montello division Mountoin City division	15	44 322	=	2 14 23	11 78	- - 8	- 2	- - 5	-	115 148 767	78.3 69.6 73.8	9.0	59 22 176	38 - 23
Owyhee CDP Wells division Wells city	15 32	241 435	.7	23 128	55 108	6 16	10	5	1 6	475 1 166	65.9 78.0	10.7 12.3	94 222	14 49
West Wendover division West Wendover COP	25 - -	502 476	-	56 50 38	69 156 147	16 74 65	10 35 26	32 32	6 7 7	729 1 034 945	72.6 65.4 67.9	7.2 7.8	151 121 101	16 -
Esmeroldo County Goldfield division	23	210 97	1.9	41 31	71 24	20	9	4	7	912 493	71.5 73 .4	11.1 10.3	244 142	45 24
Silverpeok division Eureka County 8eowowe division	17 23	113 266	3.5 1.5	10	47 54	20 6	9 6	4	7	1 003	69.2 75.2	11.9	102 225	21 35 7
Eureko division	22	82 184	2.2	14	13 41	6	6	=	-	284 719	65.5 79.0	5.3 16.8	51 174	28
Humboldt County Golcondo division McDermitt division	258 - 20	2 551 72 243	1.6	594 - 31	636 8 76	93 - 11	62 - -	12 - -	19	7 7 45 317 7 2 4	75.5 54.3 68.4	12.2	1 598 106 122	321 15 18
McDermitt CDP Summit Loke division	7 13	85 53	-	13 10	28 9	6	_	_	6	180 163	42.2 73.0	2.8 6.1	23 33	-
Winnemucco division	225 155	2 183 1 107	1.8	553 309	543 293	82 44	62 29	12 12	8 3	6 541 3 702	77. 4 78.3	12.6 15.4	1 337 720	284 184
Austin division 8ottle Mountoin division	68	1 377 182	1.2	129	368 41	48 _	5	11	32	3 556 610	73.2 63.6	10.8	663 148	55
8ottle Mountoin COP	68 62	1 195 759	1.3	129 91	327 217	48 34	3	11 8	32 23	2 946 1 963	75.2 76.4	12.2 13.0	515 340	55 35
Lincoln County	28 22	929 286 318	2.3 5.6	109 31 19	235 47 139	4 - 4	4 - 4	_	-	2 287 482	77.6 75.1	13.1 8.1	601 80 173	157 20 51
Coliente city (pt.)	6	315 325	• 1.6	19 19 59	136 49	4	4 -	=	-	654 629 1 151	74.5 74.7 80.4	15.9 16.5 13.6	166 348	51 86
Caliente city (pt.)	301	3 554	2.3	804	1 005	- 141	23	- 15	103	13 333	- 75.2	9.4	3 399	1 029
Doyton division Dayton CDP	98 68	700 371	2.3	212 120	179 82	16 -	_	_	16	2 848 1 536	83.4 82.9	11.0 9.8	735 316	150 101 160
Fernley division Fernley CDP Silver Springs division	72 72 25	1 037 1 037 515	.3 .3 3.1	254 254 102	296 296 140	38 38 18	18 18 ~-	4 4 -	16 16 18	3 310 3 304 2 428	76.5 76.5 63.5	8.6 8.4 4.5	827 827 748	160 230
Silver Springs CDP Smith division	13 21	301 221	5.3	52 46	85 55	8 15	Ξ	_	8 15	1 649 664	57.9 77.1	3.0 18.1	517 121	158 35
Smith Volley CDP	21	193	- 1	46	55	15	-	-	15	576	78.1	20.8	109	35

Table 3. Education and Veteran Status: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

	Persons :	3 years and over	enrolled in	school		Persons	16 to 19 ye	ears		Persons	25 years onc	l over	Civilion veterons 16 years and over		
State County		Elementory school				Not enro	lled in school grodu		school						
County Subdivision Place	Preprimory school	Total	Percent in pri- vote school	College	Total	Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in lobor force	Total	Percent high school groduate or higher	Percent with boch- elor's degree or higher	Total	65 yeors ond over	
Lyon County—Con. Yerington division Yenington city	85 26	1 081 375	4.3	190 97	335 94	54 11	5 2	11	38 9	4 083 1 633	75.1 75.1	10.3 11.8	968 422	454 215	
Mineral County	136 109 72 - 27 23	1 118 861 668 33 224 121	4.6 .8 1.0 - 19.6	262 221 173 8 33 30	434 269 241 34 131	60 39 34 7 14 8	- - - -	19 17 14 - 2 2	41 22 20 7 12 6	4 109 3 316 2 683 366 427 360	73.1 75.8 74.6 61.7 61.4 64.2	9.1 9.7 8.9 6.8 5.6 6.7	1 210 989 815 109 112 75	345 258 233 55 32 30	
Nye County — Amargosa Valley division — Beatry division — Beatry CDP Crystal division — Pohrump CDP (pt.) —	195 - - - -	2 784 200 257 257	.5	390 - 54 54 -	809 54 33 33 -	128 45 10 10	44 - 10 10	31 18 - -	53 27 - - -	12 263 408 1 124 1 092 79	75.1 63.7 76.0 76.7 65.8	9.5 3.9 15.7 16.2	3 821 81 360 352 51	906 	
Duckwater division. Gobbs division. Gobbs city	- 2 16 16 48 48 - 72 57	162 122 1054 1 054 1 054 9 356 685	13.1 - .7 .7 -	23 6 176 176 5 24 61	29 38 32 315 315 315 248	2 20 20 20 - 24 25	- 2 - 9 9 - 6 17	2 2 2 11 11 -	- - - - 18 8	173 477 395 5 490 5 477 107 1 069 2 288	78.0 67.3 70.1 71.8 72.0 78.5 77.0 79.3	9.8 5.5 6.6 8.1 8.1 - 4.5	62 115 98 1 843 1 843 21 216 701	16 9 5 666 666 8 27 76	
Tonopah (OP	57 - 64 - 64	685 - 843 185 658		176 21 155	248 19 208 45 163	25 - 26 10 16	17 - 5 - 5	2 - 2	19 10 9	2 233 1 048 2 644 698 1 946	80.2 88.6 73.1 72.5 73.4	11.8 16.0 7.2 1.1 9.4	687 371 597 214 383	76 17 143 58 85	
Lovelock city Storey County Clark division Virginia City division	29 5 24	394 373 85 288	1.1	151 27 124	98 26 72	16 11 4 7	5 - - -	- - -	9 11 4 7	1 228 1 787 512 1 275	69.5 84.4 76.8 87.5	8.3 17.6 9.4 20.9	235 414 128 286	88 43 45	
Washoe County	4 212 19 19 86 76 178 61	36 574 139 63 1 057 1 032 1 756 520	4 9 19 4 - 4.9 5.0 7 1 5.2	20 893 80 27 431 404 578 136	12 657 60 16 314 295 450 179	1 712 8 9 8 8 25 14	750 - 9 8 8 20 9	252 - - - - - -	705 8 - - - 5 5	169 341 635 377 5 421 5 124 6 984 1 908	82.5 78.9 65.8 95.1 95.0 86.6 83.5	20.7 13.5 15.9 33.6 32.9 22.9 16.2	37 056 176 84 1 135 1 048 1 659 456	8 170 41 12 214 204 316 85	
Reno city (pt.)	58 14 3 793 2 008 1 027 114 59	317 115 32 808 16 867 8 396 1 970 434	2 5 4.3 4 8 5 4 3 1 4 9 1 6	76 37 19 476 12 790 3 594 609 225	62 26 11 645 6 733 2 728 545 110	10 6 1 647 994 339 107 5	704 423 144 42 5	252 128 81 7	686 438 114 58	12 849 369 153 391 89 538 34 595 7 340 1 684	41.7 71.0 72.1 81.9 81.9 82.3 69.9 91.4	5.4 3.8 20.1 22.4 16.0 3.8 37.4	200 88 33 489 19 122 7 563 1 641 313	41 24 7 500 4 789 1 449 323 46	
Reno city (pt.) White Pine County Boker division Cherry Creek division Ety division Ety city Lund division McGill division ArGill COP Ruth dinvision Corson City	164 - 105 105 - 38 38 21 566	1 959 29 4 1 257 988 142 450 286 77 6 016	6.6 20.7 - 9.4 8.5 - 1.3 2.1 - 4.2	477 356 229 72 17 49 2 943	393 7 266 207 30 62 51 28	38 2 - 21 11 - 15 15 - 195	13 - 8 8 8 - 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 - 44	20 2 13 3 - 5 5	5 971 257 114 3 744 3 076 287 1 243 725 326 28 063	73.1 56.8 84.2 75.5 75.4 77.7 61.9 64.1 93.6 82.7	11.4 12.8 7.0 13.8 14.1 8.0 6.3 5.7 6.4 16.3	1 411 106 42 863 712 68 283 150 49 6 758	242 35 - 155 145 8 44 32 -	

Table 4. Education and Veteran Status: 1990

[Oato bosed on somple and subject to sompling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	Persons 3	yeors and aver	enrolled in	school		Persans	16 to 19 ye	ors		Persons 2	25 yeors ond	over	Civilion vete years on	
County Place and [In Selected		Elementary o	r high			Not enroll	ed in school grodu		schaol				1461	
States] County Subdivision	Preprimary school	Totol	Percent in pri- vote school	College	Totol	Totol	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in lobor force	Total	Percent high school groduote or higher	Percent with bach- elor's degree or higher	Totol	65 years and over
The State	18 514	188 004	4.9	73 893	59 919	9 093	4 480	1 529	3 074	789 638	78.8	15.3	182 084	40 978
COUNTY														
Churchill County Clork County Oouglos County Elko County Esmeroldo County Humboldt County Londer County Lincoln County Lyon County Lyon County	274 11 072 503 598 23 23 258 68 28 301	3 324 114 577 4 651 6 898 210 266 2 551 1 377 929 3 554	2.1 5.7 2.0 2.3 1.9 1.5 1.6 1.2 2.3 2.3	901 42 851 1 577 1 577 41 18 594 129 109 804	937 37 065 1 138 1 950 71 54 636 368 235 1 005	52 6 129 111 319 20 6 93 48 4 141	27 3 189 76 165 9 6 62 5 4 23	12 1 042 5 75 4 - 12 11 - 15	13 1 898 30 79 7 - 19 32 - 103	11 318 486 908 18 882 19 516 912 1 003 7 745 3 556 2 287 13 333	79.5 77.3 87.3 78.5 71.5 75.2 75.5 73.2 77.6 75.2	13.1 13.8 20.0 13.3 11.1 13.6 12.2 10.8 13.1 9.4	2 916 112 845 4 257 4 069 244 225 1 598 663 601 3 399	762 25 201 1 114 539 45 35 321 55 157 1 029
Minerol County Nye County Pershingi County Storey County Woshoe County Woshoe County Corson City	136 195 64 29 4 212 164 566	1 118 2 784 843 373 36 574 1 959 6 016	4.6 .5 - 1.1 4.9 6.6 4.2	262 390 176 151 20 893 477 2 943	434 809 208 98 12 657 393 1 861	60 128 26 11 1 712 38 195	- 44 5 - 750 13 102	19 31 2 - 252 5 44	41 53 19 11 705 20 44	4 109 12 263 2 644 1 787 169 341 5 971 28 063	73.1 75.1 73.1 84.4 82.5 73.1 82.7	9.1 9.5 7.2 17.6 20.7 11.4 16.3	1 210 3 821 597 414 37 056 1 411 6 758	345 906 143 88 8 170 242 1 826
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
8ottle Mountoin COP, Lander County 8eottly COP, Nye County 8oulder City city, Clork County Coliente city, Lincoln County Corlin city, Elko County Ooyton COP, Lyon County East Los Vegos COP, Clork County Elko city, Elko County Elko city, Elko County Ely city, White Pine County	62 221 13 566 68 149 387 105	759 257 2 015 315 418 6 016 371 1 843 2 755 988	1.1 - 2.0 1.6 - 4.2 1.6 4.2 .7 8.5	91 54 565 19 62 2 943 120 533 863 229	217 33 3 656 136 107 1 861 82 618 812 207	34 10 59 4 15 195 - 83 148	3 10 44 4 9 102 21 84 8	8 - - 2 44 - 8 33 -	23 	1 963 1 092 9 063 629 1 388 28 063 1 536 7 375 8 827 3 076	76.4 76.7 82.8 74.7 75.6 82.7 82.9 75.8 78.7 75.4	13.0 16.2 22.1 16.5 3.9 16.3 9.8 7.1 15.8 14.1	340 352 2 462 166 365 6 758 316 1 904 1 851 712	35 67 923 51 38 1 826 101 372 262 145
Enterprise COP, Clork County Follon city, Churchill County Follon Stotion COP, Churchill County Fernley COP, Lyon County Gobbs city, Nye County Gordnerville COP, Oouglos County Gordnerville Ranchos COP, Oouglos County Howthorne COP, Minerol County Henderson city, Clork County Incline Villoge-Crystol Boy COP, Woshoe	91 115 18 72 16 34 192 72 1 224	1 013 1 081 210 1 037 122 357 1 482 668 11 733	9.5 2.0 - .3 - .3 1.0 3.8	308 288 39 254 - 110 440 173 3 542	370 284 38 296 32 92 345 241 3 193	49 25 - 38 2 14 · 37 34 476	43 19 - 18 - 14 32 - 233	- - 4 2 - 14 54	6 6 7 16 - 5 20 189	4 376 4 108 471 3 304 395 1 494 4 605 2 683 40 762	82.9 80.5 94.1 76.5 70.1 85.1 86.6 74.6 82.5	17.3 13.9 10.6 8.4 6.6 15.5 16.2 8.9 17.3	1 017 1 069 27 827 98 409 872 815 9 307	166 290 160 5 158 203 233 1 820
County	76	1 032	5.0	404	295	8	. 8	-	-	5 124	95.0	32.9	1 048	204
Indion Hills COP. Oouglos County Indion Springs COP, Clork County Johnson Lone COP, Oouglos County Kingsbury COP, Oouglos County Los Vegos city, Clork County Loughlin COP, Clork County Lovelock city, Pershing County McOermitt COP, White Pine County McGill COP, White Pine County Mesquite city, Clork County	55 - 41 8 4 104 21 41 7 38 20	469 246 451 256 39 629 562 394 85 286 469	1.1 - 2.2 - 7.0 2.0 - - 2.1	133 36 174 227 13 966 55 61 13	104 88 119 39 12 450 194 105 28 51	7 8 5 - 2 074 76 16 6 15	2 8 - 1 026 44 5 - 5 3	374 14 2 - 5	5 - - 674 18 9 6 5	1 630 728 1 654 1 903 168 724 3 387 1 228 180 725 1 043	88.5 73.6 90.5 88.0 76.3 74.7 69.5 42.2 64.1 80.4	14.0 7.4 17.4 21.8 13.4 11.4 8.3 2.8 5.7 12.8	354 310 367 418 38 238 773 235 23 150 245	73 26 54 67 8 679 92 63 - 32 36
Minden COP, Oouglos County	35 37 281 61 424 15 48 1 305 2 008 23	239 912 1 630 520 10 584 241 1 054 13 660 16 867 121	4.2 - 3.9 5.2 1.9 - .7 7.7 5.4 -	72 133 738 136 1 914 23 176 10 390 12 790 30	55 227 458 179 3 381 55 315 6 020 6 733 36	19 36 14 795 6 20 983 994 8	- 14 9 405 - 9 536 423	- 9 - 140 5 11 194 128 2	- 19 13 5 250 1 - 253 438 6	1 050 1 984 3 646 1 908 25 887 475 5 484 89 230 89 550 360	91.9 76.4 91.8 83.5 58.3 65.9 71.9 80.6 81.9 64.2	22.3 10.9 7.4 16.2 4.0 10.7 8.1 17.3 22.4 6.7	259 427 457 456 4 585 94 1 843 21 689 19 122 75	95 114 - 85 842 14 666 5 262 4 789 30
Silver Springs CDP, Lyon County Smith Volley COP, Lyon County Sporks city, Woshoe County Spring Creek COP, Elko County Spring Volley CDP, Clark County Stroteline CDP, Oouglas County Sunrise Monor COP, Clork County Sun Volley COP, Woshoe County Tonopoh COP, Nye County Wadsworth COP, Woshoe County	13 21 1 027 126 903 20 1 591 114 57	301 193 8 396 1 347 7 810 177 15 954 1 970 685 115	5.3 3.1 9.3 6.1 - 4.8 4.9 - 4.3	52 46 3 594 251 3 271 30 4 795 609 54 37	85 55 2 728 296 2 585 48 4 714 545 248 26	8 15 339 28 348 17 807 107 25 6	- 144 9 238 6 365 42 17	81 	8 15 114 19 69 11 275 58 8 4	1 649 576 34 595 3 339 35 154 642 59 791 7 340 2 233 369	57.9 78.1 82.3 85.6 84.5 63.6 74.2 69.9 80.2 72.1	3.0 20.8 16.0 16.3 18.9 6.2 8.9 3.8 11.8 3.8	517 109 7 563 647 7 810 118 14 825 1 641 687 88	158 35 1 449 63 1 662 36 2 947 323 76 24
Wells city, Elko County	25 - 214 155 26	263 476 2 241 1 107 375	10.8 1.7 -	56 38 1 188 309 97	69 147 800 293 94	16 65 124 44 11	10 26 75 29 2	32 26 12	6 7 23 3 9	729 945 18 519 3 702 1 633	72.6 67.9 74.7 78.3 75.1	10.6 7.8 14.9 15.4 11.8	151 101 4 385 720 422 251	34 1 428 184 215

Table 5. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990 (Date based on sample and subject to sampling vanability, see lext. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see lext.)

Percent in lobor force Civilion lobor
Totol Female Total
70.3 62.9 647 520
2
66.0 55.4
1 0 4 4
66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66
69.0 61.9 14.555 69.3 63.1 7.904 67.6 58.6 3.167 72.0 65.9 3.761 71.6 65.9 1322 55.7 50.9 640 68.5 59.6 20.95 72.3 64.8 1322 72.3 71.3 65.3 72.3 41.3 65.3 72.4 46.3 3.742 72.4 56.1 55.9
73.9 64.1 17.578 64.4 55.5 1 11.3 64.4 55.5 1 10.1 3.0 64.4 62.2 7.9 80.5 91.0 84.2 68.5 50.0 84.2 68.5 69.5 69.5 69.5 69.5 69.5 69.5 69.5 69
69.5 54.1 736 69.6 56.6 384 69.4 51.2 352

Table 5. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Oota based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meonings of symbals, see text]

		Own children	under 6 years in families and	subformlies, oil parents in household in labor force	51 33 33	737 11 48 21 14 664 369	330 286 206 206	06 54 55 15 15 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	252 267 267 267 267 267 274 4 4 8 2 8 8 2 3 4 4 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 8 8 9 8 8 9 8 8 9 8 8 9 8 9	430 263 263 44 44	£23.44 -	28 28 28 250 250 250 178 178	252 21 231 151	147 30 117
	own children years			Percent in labor force	38.4 53.8 31.7	59.6 14.6 51.2 73.1 50.0 63.4 56.9	48.4 56.7 46.9 48.6	57.0 53.2 56.9 56.9 62.3	55.55 25.55 35.57 35.57 35.59 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35	67.6 72.4 69.1 55.6 58.8	53.6 100.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	88.2228.33 1.024.68.44 1.00.1.68.44 1.00.1.68.44	49.3 23.1 56.5 52.6	73.4 67.6 75.5
	Females with own c under 6 years			Totol	88 98 98	889 41 84 26 24 740 740	444 67 377 278	235 94 72 72 69	1 261 354 354 353 353 353 78 78 78 78 78 78	370 265 17 17 54 51	990 43 117	284 284 284 284 284 284 284	304 65 239 156	143 37 106
		or mare weeks in 1989	Usually	worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	540 144 396	4 022 166 260 21 3 507 1 892	1 911 244 1 667 1 101	806 159 263 240 384	2 392 1 534 1 546 1 546 1 741 1 741 1 396 1 396 1 396	1 907 1 671 1 356 94 142 127	5 625 198 475 459 20	7 6 7 7 8 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	1 279 336 943 583	891 221 670
	Worked in 1989	Worked 40 or r		Totol	706 175 531	5 447 191 362 32 32 110 4 784 2 725	2 395 367 2 028 1 365	1 134 232 369 346 533	7 062 1 782 851 2 046 2 046 936 622 346 3 10 1 948	2 462 2 125 1 732 1 159 1 178 1 163	7 102 242 624 608 20	127 289 289 249 2 054 2 054 8 8 8 1 757 1 757	1 659 406 1 253 779	1 187 302 885
	>			Totol	956 253 703	7 460 230 599 105 170 6 461 3 685	3 412 538 2 874 1 977	1 676 391 511 485 774	9 856 2 388 2 718 2 714 1 460 5 561 2 729 1 021	3 478 2 909 2 361 239 330 277	9 646 375 991 975 31	175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175	2 302 553 1 749 1 075	1 579 413
			to work	Percent using public trons-	2.4 4.4 9.9	13.5 13.2 13.5 13.3 13.3 13.3 13.3 13.3 13.3 13.3	ø. Ö. ø. T.	#4.4.6.00 I	ώ-σ' <u>σ'</u> σ'44	4ंशंख्रा । ।	8.2	8.88. 444 1 1 1 1 6 9 1 1 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	<u>ယ် ယ်</u> ၂၂	1, 16,
over		ers	f tronsportotion to	Percent in corpools	32.1 35.7 30.9	26.7 12.6 16.1 17.9 19.4 28.3 25.6	35.2 20.0 38.3 37.6	13.8 13.5 8.1 7.3 17.9	18.0 18.0 18.0 18.0 19.5 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.5 10	20.9 21.2 21.2 14.6 22.3 22.3	24.3 25.4 20.3 21.2	28.5.4.9 19.8.5.4.9 19.8.5.4.9 27.7.3 3.6.6.7.3	18.5 11.8 20.7 23.6	9.6 9.6 9.6
Persons 16 years ond		Workers	Means of	Percent using cor, truck, or von	70.5 75.0 68.9	82.3 68.3 72.0 91.0 64.0 84.2 82.5	85.1 82.7 85.7 84.9	79.2 75.2 74.2 75.1 84.9	800 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	87.6 86.7 87.4 87.4 95.7 91.6	79.9 89.5 78.4 79.6 50.0	2.27 91.77 91.77 91.77 95.00 95.00 95.00 95.00	86.3 89.7 85.1 78.2	80.7 82.8 80.0
Person	force			Total	775 196 579	6 285 167 490 78 139 5 489 3 176	2 801 479 2 322 1 588	1 313 318 407 385 588	2 069 2 069 2 404 1 187 1 187 2 231 2 231	2 809 2 407 1 944 164 238	8 272 343 801 769 20	2 601 2 601 2 601 2 601 1 920 1 920 1 930	1 466 1 440 866	1 378 354 1 024
	Lobor	oor force		Percent un- employed	3.7	32.5 32.1 34.4 1.4 5.1 2.2	7.1 9.5 6.6 6.8	4.0.00 E 4.0.00 E	2.9.8.4.4.9.V.=0.0. 0.89.0.90.4.90.V.0.4	23.7 7.3 7.5 7.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	4.25.4.4 0.4.4.1	47. 4. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6.	7.9 10.4 7.1 7.5	6.1 7.0 5.8
		Civilian labor		Totol	839 218 621	6 847 246 569 569 1122 141 3 399	3 141 529 2 612 1 791	1 437 336 434 412 667	9 051 2 178 2 583 2 583 2 583 1 346 8 515 2 419 8 72	2 649 2 159 2 159 181 285 263	8 723 392 840 808 20	168 361 361 361 361 2 885 2 885 2 885 1 038 1 969 1 969	2 115 520 1 595 973	1 474 383 1 091
		abor force		Female	58.7 55.4 60.1	60.6 42.6 49.8 45.4 58.1 62.5	56.3 58.8 55.7 56.4	53.7 53.7 42.3 53.1 53.1	6.38888.4.4.4.6. 6.36.6.888.4.4.4.6. 6.36.6.6.6.6.4.4.4.6.	\$60.5 60.5 16.2 16.2 16.2 16.3 16.3 16.3 16.3 16.3 16.3 16.3 16.3	51.3 69.5 49.1 48.3	8.44 6.44 6.38 8.88 6.38 6.00 6.16 6.00 6.00	55.2 51.9 56.3 53.0	68.7 61.5 72.1
		Percent in labor force		Total	73.0 69.2 74.5	73.5 75.7 65.1 49.4 73.1 74.4 75.3	72.3 71.6 72.4 73.2	54.0 57.5 52.5 51.9 53.4	5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8	64.0 88.5 88.5 88.5 88.5 88.5 88.5 88.5 88	64.3 80.2 67.1 66.2 25.3	7.5.7.4.4.4.6.6.3.3.7.7.6.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9	67.9 63.6 69.3 66.1	73.8 65.2 77.4
				Female	499 148 351	4 223 122 406 119 86 3 609 2 131	2 051 359 1 692 1 142	1 293 315 439 433 539	7 486 1 577 1 848 1 883 1 293 1 293 1 416 2 317 2 317	2 397 966 588 179 252 230	6 354 259 519 511	257 252 3 202 2 252 2 25 2 25 1 308 1 292 1 292	1 489 376 1 113 721	1 008
				Total	1 149 315 834	9 319 325 878 247 193 7 923 4 512	4 346 739 3 607 2 448	2 660 584 826 794 1 250	15 174 3 262 1 689 3 780 3 774 1 803 1 803 1 844	4 892 3 886 3 166 410 596 431	13 897 489 1 266 1 234 79	222 222 570 6 025 6 012 6 012 1 107 1 280 1 119	3 117 817 2 300 1 471	2 002 592 1 410
	State	County County Subdivision	Place		Eureko County Beowowe division Eureko division	Humboldt County Golcond division Acclemit division Mcdermit GOP Sommit Ded division Winnemucco division Winnemucco division	Londer County	Lincoln County Alomo division Collente division Collente division Ploche division Collente city (pt)	Lyon County Doyton division Doyton (OP Ferriley division Ferriley COP Silver Springs COP Smith division Smith volley COP Smith division Yerington division Yerington division	Mineral County ————————————————————————————————————	Nye County Amargosa Valley division Beatry division Beatry division Crystal division	Pathrump COP (pt.) Duckwatter division Gobbs division Gobbs (pt.) Pohrump division Pohrump division Round Mountain division Tonopah (division Tonopat COP Vucco Flat division	Pershing County	Storey County

Table 5. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

(Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

		Own children	under 6 years in families and	subfamilies, oll parents in havsehold in labor force	14 228	305	279	114	79	13 212 6 955	3 523 760 191	1 (488	370 305	54 4 54	2 240
	own children years			Percent in labor force	67.7	40.4	59.0	47.3	38.8	65.8	75.6 60.9 67.1	1 1	1.190.0	65.5	37.3	70.4
	Females with own children under 6 years			Tatol	15 778	395	361	203	8 %	14 365	3 554 847 234		547	380	201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201	2 190
		or more weeks in 1989	Usually	worked 35 or mare hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	89 813		2 442		317		3 900 1 064	1 1	2 530	1 687	372 372 302	13 064
	Worked in 1989	Worked 40 or		Totol	124 054 425		3 418		390	112 867	26 588 5 144 1 281		m	2 365		17
				Total	158	4	4 4		584	<u>4</u> 8	33 091 6 722 1 603		4	3 069		23
			to work	Percent using public transportation		2.3			1 1	4.70				2:0	2.9	
over		Workers	Means of transportation to work	Percent in carpools	13.5						13.4 22.0 11.7			22.5		
Persons 16 years and over		Wo	Means	Percent using car, truck, or von							90 6 95.3 94.8			87.6		
Perso	Labor force			Totol	137 952	3 865	3 649	609	476	125 722 722 72 914	29 482 5 578 1 416	-	3 798	2 498	210 512 421	19 215
	Labo	Gwilian labor force		Percent un- employed	3.2	4.2	440	2.6	119		446		7.4	0 80 80 0 62 40	6.3	5.1
		Civilian l		Totol	148	4	m u	· -		135	31 460		4	2 757 2 255 2 255		20
		Percent in labor force		Female							669			15.0 57.8 57.7		
		Percent in		Total	73 6 65.0				55.3		73.4			63.5		
				Female	100 278	184	2 826	1 092	529	91 461 53 931	21 172 4 196 937		3 092	2 069 1 734	518	15 906
				Totol	201 864	438	5 773	2 193	985	183 965 108 935	41 285 8 548		6 909 273	4 340 3 480	332	32 384
		County County	Place		Washoe County	Gerloch division	Incline Village-Crystal Bay CDP (pt.)	New Woshae City COP	Reno city (pt)	Reno Sparks division Reno city (bt)	Sporks city Sun Valley COP	Incline Village-Crystal 8oy COP (pt.)	White Pine County	Cherry Creek division	McGill division	Ruth division Carson City

1990 Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: Table 6.

Dato based on sample and subject to sampling voriability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Own children under 6 years in fomilies ond subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force 63 973 Percent in labor force 55.1 68.9 68.9 57.7 57.7 59.6 59.6 57.0 57.0 55.8 67.6 53.6 49.3 73.4 67.7 61.1 56.0 61.2 45.5 54.1 29.4 60.8 60.8 58.1 57.4 71.2 71.2 68.4 64.5 52.6 73.1 67.1 Femoles with own children under 6 years Totol 3399 681 6614 6614 6614 744 744 744 744 143 143 143 143 143 143 143 144 140 140 201 278 1117 583 72 72 128 190 203 698 234 295 361 74 Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks 2 442 | weeks in 233 390 Worked 40 or more Norked in 1989 **Total** 612 047 404 404 706 447 447 134 134 462 659 187 054 449 455 3 418 365 608 412 346 901 455 851 851 859 859 934 435 511 511 921 921 732 118 104 399 399 399 399 371 371 371 371 371 190 054 658 658 152 163 533 3-3 3 879 3 403 639 2 714 2 714 1 213 4 042 2 361 36 982 1 977 975 6 085 1 240 23 110 1 184 6 116 8 640 2 439 Total 483 174 177 192 789 956 460 412 676 856 478 646 302 579 620 579 110 8 702 --8_E-Percent using public transportation 4.2.8.7.7.7.4 2.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 Means of tronsportotion to work Percent in corpools 15.5 13.1 20.3 20.4 26.7 26.7 13.8 16.6 15.5 20.9 24.3 18.5 9.6 9.6 13.5 13.5 37.6 21.2 21.2 11.9 7.3 28.5 28.5 20.5 15.1 18.1 15.5 13.9 13.9 12.1 12.9 9.7 Persons 16 years and over Percent using cor, truck, or 88.0 90.1 775.5 778.3 70.5 82.3 85.1 89.5 888.55.7.7 888.888.888.88.8 88.7.7.9 88.8.7.3.3 88.7.7.3.3 88.7.7.3 88.7.3 89.7.3 89.7.3 80.7 87. 886. 897. 899. Total 989 128 574 373 651 775 775 285 801 313 390 ş 809 272 906 378 378 952 798 215 588 769 171 171 385 973 973 215 026 461 048 362 228 228 126 381 381 649 2 - 2 - 2 충 7827 Lobor force Percent un-employed force lobor 3 567 2 884 135 2 589 3 304 1 167 3 761 2 159 3 4 248 322 542 542 543 544 544 565 566 566 563 563 115 723 115 474 287 287 391 1 791 808 5 495 412 1 061 20 391 1 094 5 826 7 988 7 988 Total 520 866 216 216 555 578 578 839 839 847 141 141 051 47 664.8 663.9 663.9 663.9 663.9 663.1 663.1 669.1 52.9 62.7 64.1 64.1 66.6 60.6 76.3 76.3 76.3 76.3 76.3 56.5 51.3 55.2 68.7 67.0 67.0 62.4 53.1 58.6 58.6 58.6 65.9 60.8 63.3 Female 62.9 Percent in labor force Total 70.3 65.2 69.0 69.5 73.9 73.5 73.5 54.0 73.2 56.2 54.3 54.3 64.8 64.8 64.8 69.8 64.5 81.7 68.6 64.3 67.6 68.4 72.1 Femole 407 397 354 489 008 278 092 906 24--82 460 66-2 448 10 1234 10 1234 10 1234 10 1235 1 814 862 1 866 20 2084 3 891 1 471 1 254 1 254 1 254 1 254 1 254 1 254 1 254 1 254 2 339 5 317 6 019 08 233 08 233 08 233 08 243 1 254 1 Total 050 388 874 193 193 059 059 346 660 660 897 117 002 864 909 384 13 E 3 201 3 6 3 3 2 936 13002 Bartle Mountain COP, Lander County
Beathy COP, Nye County
Collene City City, Clark County
Collene City, Lincoln County
Corlen City, Elko County
Corson City,
Doydon COP, Lyon County
Elst a begas COP, Cark County
Elst ofty. Elko County
Elko city, White Pine County Enterprise COP, Clark County
Follon city, Curucilli County
Follon Stotian COP, Churchill County
Fernley COP, Lyon County
Godbs city, Ne County
Gordneville Rondoss COP, Osugals County
Gordneville Rondoss COP, Osugals County
Henderson city, Clark County
County Minden COP, Oouglas County
Mopo Volley COP, Clark County
Nellis AER COP, Clark County
New Washe City CID, Washe County
New Washe City CID, Washe County
Owrhe COP, Elko County
Pohrump COP, Nye County
Pohrump COP, Clark County
Reno city, Washe County
Reno city, Washe County
Schurz COP, Mineral County Indian Hills COP Douglas County
Johnson Lane COP, Oouglas County
Kingsbury COP, Oouglas County
Kingsbury COP, Oouglas County
Loughin COP, Oouglas County
Loughin COP, County
Lovelock city, Pershing County
Lovelock city, Pershing County
McGermit COP, Humboldt County
McGill COP, White Pine County
Mscall COP, White County PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Place and [In Selected County-----States] County Subdivision The State yon County COUNTY

Table 6. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

Table 7. Disability Status: 1990

(Ooto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

County Subdivision Picce	State	(Civilion nonins	titutionolized	persons 16 to	64 years		Civilion nonin	stitutionalized over	yeors ond	Percent in lobor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—				
Page	County				Percent wit		or self-core								
Comparing National		Total	Total	from	Total			Total	Total						No mobility limitation
Cross Display Company	The State	788 456	8.3	3.6	10.1	8.2	2.9	124 045	33.2	29.9	9.7	48.0	82.4	48.9	82.3
Onte Vigin Africation	Churchill County	10 160	9.2	4.1	9.6	9.1	1.3	2 196	33.5	29.3	11.0	45.6		46.4	76.3
February CDP 3 346 101 4.9 # 8.9 10.1 ** 99 2.0 ** 90	Oixie Valley division												85.2		85.2
Felin Subject Circle 1979	Fallon city	3 562		4.9	10.3								80.7		76.3 80.6
Cent. diverses	Fallon Station CDP							_	-	-	-				51.5
Substitution Subs	Clork division						3.1 2.9								82.0 78.9
Headers of y g f	Boulder City city (pt.)	687	9.6	6.3	10.6	96	3 1	- 81	29 6	29.6	16.0	9.1	75.8	9.1	75.8
Las Yeages (Or 1971) 1	Henderson city (pt.)	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	-	71.6	35.2	71.6
Law Proposition Conference of	Los Vegas city (pt.)	-	-	_	_	_	-	_	-	-	_	-	_	_	82.0
Law Years of Southern (1971)	Mesquite city	1 068	3.5	1.3	4.4	3.5	1.4	183	26.2	26.2	4.4	62.2	84.3	62.2	84.3
Law Years of Southern (1971)	Moopa Valley COP North Los Vegos city (pt.)	1 810	10.6	3.1	13.4	10.2	_	529	38.8	36.1	-	-	_	-	68.0
South Circle (Print)	Sunrise Monor CUP (pt.)						2.8								80.5 82.1
Eximpsis CP (pt)	8oulder City city (pt.)	7 271	9.8	4.4	11.3	9.6	3.1	2 704	35.4	33.1	11.5	45.3	74.8	46.1	74.6 81.0
Lin Yegs Crig (Fil.)	Enterprise COP (pt.)	3 834	9.4	3.4	9.8	9.4	1.0	515	28.7	22.9	10.5	46.8	81.3	48.6	81.1
Sering Volley Col.	Las Vegos city (pt.)	170 396	8.6	4.0		8.5		25 899	35.1	30.7		45.0	83.1	46.0	82.1 83.0
Product COP 36 982 8.4 3.7 10.0 8.3 2.7 15 746 22.8 72.2 10.0 46.1 8.7 4.7 5.5	Nellis AF8 COP North Las Vegos city (pt.)	2 561 29 567					2.3 5.3				17.1		77.6	38.3	72.6 77.4
Seminis Mareir COP (gr.)	Poradise COP	89 982	8.4	3.7	10.0	8.3		15 746	32.8	29.2	10.0	46.1	82.9		82.7 83.0
Despite Content	Sunrise Manor COP (pt.)	56 386	10.1	4.6	12.2	10.1	3.4	8 872	38.0	34.3	10.8	45.9	81.5	46.6	81.5 82.7
Gortherwill-Winden division															81.3
Gorden-Reference COP	Gordnerville-Minden division	9 520	6.1	2.4	6.4	5.9	1.3	1 739	22.1	21.6	4.7	47.7	82.6	48.2	82.5 86.1
Administration from CPP 1593 38 23 4.4 5.5 1.7	Gordnerville COP	4 534	5.8	1.8	6.4	5.7	1.7	616	22.7	22.7	4.2	51.0	83.4	51.4	83.3
General Color 1644 68 74 19 5 8 45 1.5 435 12.2 10.8 2.8 56.5 77.6 54.6 7.5 10.6 10.8 10	Johnson Lone COP					5.5 5.4					3.6 9.0				81.1 76.7
Pine Nut division	Genoo-Jocks Volley division	2 623	4.7	1.9	5.8	4.5	1.5	435	12.2	10.8	2.8	56.5	77.6	54.6 57.7	77.6 81.2
Zephyr Cove division	Pine Nut division	224	6.7	3.6	3.1	3.1	-	29	48.3	48.3	27.6	46.7	84.2	100.0	81.1 70.1
Software COP	Zephyr Cove division	4 386	6.3	2.5	6.4	6.1	1.6	782				53.8	83.2	52.6	83.2
Elko Courly	Kingsbury COPStoteline COP								37.2	37.2	9.7	54.9	83.2	50.0	87.1 8 3.4
Corfin division				-											84.5
Confinity	Elko County			2.1 3.0	7.3 5.3									32.9	82.6 78.2
Elko di y 9 639 52 20 58 52 12 108 206 26.2 10.6 51.5 82.9 51.5 82.0 57.1 4.9 1.0 4.9 4.9 - 36 80.0 97.5 57.4 82.7 57.4	Corlin city	1 384	5.4	3.2	5.5	5.5	1.2	128	36.7	36.7					77.8 82.5
Jockpof division	Elko city	9 639	5.2	2.0	5.8	5.2	1.2	1 082	28.6	26.2	10.6	51.5	82.9	51.5	82.9 82.7
Monthio Glydwison	Jockpot division	717	4.9	1.0	4.9	4.9	1.5	36	-	-	-	80.0	92.5	80.0	92.5
Mountain Gry division				_			3.8	_	-	_	_	100.0	79.5	100.0	62.3 79.5
Wells division 1 073 6.1 1.9 9.4 5.9 4.2 165 15.2 15.2 3.0 55.2 82.3 56.9 82.0 Wells division 1 336 4.7 - 17.7 4.7 16.2 16 22.5 89.7 82.5 88.2 89.7 82.5 89.7 89	Mountoin City division Owyhee COP			7.1 7.2			Ξ				2.0 2.8				72.6 70.5
West Wendover division	Wells division	1 093	6.1	1.9	9.4	5.9		165	15.2	15.2	3.0				82.1 85.2
Esmeroldo County	West Wendover division	1 336	4.7	2.1	17.9	4.7	16.2	14	-	-	7.7	82.5	89.7	82.5	89.7 89.8
Goldfield division		ł		- 44	1			149	200	30 0	7	1			78.7
Eureko County 1 0.08 6.2 1.3 6.0 6.0 4 128 35.9 35.2 3.9 59.7 81.1 63.3 8 8ewowe division 276 6.2 .4 5.1 5.1 - 39 38.5 35.9 7.7 64.7 76.4 78.6 78.6 78.6 78.6 78.6 78.6 78.6 78.8 82.8 58.7 88.6 77.8 81.8 85.7 78.8 28.8 58.7 88.7 88.6 84.7 75.8 82.8 58.7 88.7 88.6 84.7 75.8 81.8 35.9 35.2 3.9 59.7 81.1 63.3 58.7 88.7 88.7 88.7 88.7 88.7 88.7 88.7 88.7 88.7 88.7 88.7 88.7 88.7 88.9 34.8 34.8 34.8 34.8 34.8 34.8 34.8 34.8 34.8 34.8 34.8 34.8 34.8 34.8	Goldfield division	458	14.6	5.2	14.6	14.6	.9	87	43.7	43.7	-	64.2	79.8	64.2	79.8 77.6
Beowow division												1			80.8
Humboldt County	8eowowe division	276	6.2	.4	5.1	5.1	_	39	38.5	35.9	7.7	64.7	76.4	78.6	75.6 82.8
Golcondo division												1			82.7
McCermitt COP 222 20.3 13.5 20.3 20.3 20.3 - 25 56.0 56.0 - 28.9 61.6 28.9 62.5 76.3 29.5 28.3 5.9 64.5 83.9 65.4 88.9 88.9 89.8	Golcondo division	295	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	-	30	46.7	-		-	82.5	-	82.5 74.1
Winnemucco division 6 949 9.4 2.9 10.6 9.6 2.5 763 29.5 28.3 5.9 64.5 83.9 65.4 8 Winnemucco city 3 978 9.0 2.8 10.8 9.1 3.0 496 25.4 23.6 6.7 62.2 84.9 62.6 8 10.8 9.1 3.0 496 25.4 23.6 6.7 62.2 84.9 62.6 8 10.8 9.1 3.0 4.5 2.7 4.7 4.7 5.5 35.9 39.8 39.3 10.6 43.5 79.2 44.9 7.8 10.8 10.8 10.8 10.8 10.8 10.8 10.8 10	McOermitt COP	222					.4	25	56.0	56.0	Ξ		61.6		61.6
Winnemucco city				.6 2.9			2.5						83.9		78.2 83.8
Austin division 654 5.8 9 5.8 5.8 - 85 54.1 54.1 15.3 84.2 75.8 84	Winnemucco city	3 978		2.8			3.0	496				1			84.9
Bottle Mountoin division 3 310 4.5 2.7 4.5 4.4 6 274 35.4 34.7 9.1 33.1 79.8 34.7 34.7 34.7 3.7 3.3 185 33.0 31.9 13.5 32.5 80.5 32.5 30.0 31.6 31.6	Londer County						.5 —						75.8	84.2	79.1 75.8
Lincoln County	8ottle Mountoin division	3 310	4.5		4.5			274							79.7 80.5
Alomo division 489 5.3 3.9 5.3 5.3 - 95 31.6 31.6 21.1 26.9 70.0 26.9 7 0.0 2									43.9	43.9	12.8	55.7	78.5	55.7	78.5
Coliente city (p1.)	Alomo division	489	5.3	3.9	5.3	5.3	-	95	31.6	31.6	21.1				70.0 78.8
Coliente city (pt.)	Coliente city (pt.)	516	10.7	5.4	10.7	10.7	1.4	180	41.1	41.1	10.0	43.6	79.0	43.6	79.0 83.9
Doyton division 2 864 12.8 5.3 12.8 12.8 8 398 39.4 39.4 6.0 42.3 78.2 42.3 77 Dayton COP 1 434 11.7 4.7 11.7 11.7 3 255 31.4 31.4 3.9 38.7 77.3 38.7 77 Fernley division 3 257 9.1 3.3 11.7 8.5 3.9 523 38.2 33.7 18.5 52.4 79.2 56.2 7 Fernley COP 3 251 9.0 3.3 11.8 8.5 3.9 523 38.2 33.7 18.5 52.7 79.2 56.2 7 Silver Springs division 2 024 19.8 9.8 19.9 19.5 2.1 631 47.1 43.9 9.4 40.4 68.8 41.0 6	Coliente city (pt.)	//6	11.1	2.8	-	- 11.1	.8	317		40.0	-	-	-	-	-
Dayton COP 1 434 11.7 4.7 11.7 11.7 3 255 31.4 31.4 3.9 38.7 77.3 38.7 77.3 Fernley division 3 257 9.1 3.3 11.7 8.5 3.9 523 38.2 33.7 18.5 52.4 79.2 56.2 77.3 Fernley COP 3 251 9.0 3.3 11.8 8.5 3.9 523 38.2 33.7 18.5 52.7 79.2 56.2 77.3 Silver Springs division 2 024 19.8 9.8 11.99 19.5 2.1 631 47.1 43.9 9.4 40.4 68.8 41.0 69.8 Silver Springs division 2 024 19.8 9.8 11.99 19.5 2.1 631 47.1 43.9 9.4 40.4 68.8 41.0 69.8	Lyon County														75.1 78.2
Fernley division 3 257 9.1 3.3 11.7 8.5 3.9 523 38.2 33.7 18.5 52.7 79.2 56.2 7 Fernley COP 3 251 9.0 3.3 11.8 8.5 3.9 523 38.2 33.7 18.5 52.7 79.2 56.2 7 Silver Springs division 2 024 19.8 9.8 19.9 19.5 2.1 631 47.1 43.9 9.4 40.4 68.8 41.0 6	Dayton COP	1 434	11.7	4.7	11.7	11.7	.3	255	31.4	31.4	3.9	38.7	77.3	38.7	77.3
Silver Springs division 2 024 19.8 9.8 19.9 19.5 2.1 631 47.1 43.9 9.4 40.4 68.8 41.0 6	Fernley division Fernley COP	3 257		3.3						33.7	18.5	52.7	79.2	56.2	78.7 78.7
Silver Springs COP 1 363 21.3 9.8 21.5 20.9 2.9 440 48.0 43.4 13.4 40.2 63.2 41.1 64.2	Silver Springs division Silver Springs COP	2 024 1 363		9.8 9.8			2.1		47.1 48.0	43.9 43.4	9.4 13.4	40.4 40.2	65.2	41.1	68.5 64.8
Smith division 676 1.8 - 1.8 1.8 - 123 4.1 4.1 100.0 69.6 100.0 69.0 69.0 69.0 69.0 69.0 69.0 69.0	Smith division	676	1.8	-	1.8	1.8	-	123	4.1	4.1	4.1	100.0	69.6		69.6 71.3
Veringtag division 3 265 9.6 6.0 10.0 9.6 7 1.29 39.2 39.0 6.6 28.3 74.1 30.7 7	Yeringtan division	3 265	9.6		10.0	9.6	.7	1 291	39.2	39.0	6.6	28.3	74.1	30.7	73.8 73.2

Table 7. Disability Status: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State		Civilian naninst	itutianalized	persons 16 to	64 years		Civilian nanin	stitutionalized over		years and	Percent in labor farce of civilian noninstitutionolized persons 16 to 64 years with—				
County County Subdivision		Percent wit disab		Percent with	n a mability a limitation	or self-care		Percent with	h a mability a limitation	r self-care					
Place	Tatal	Total	Prevented fram warking	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitatian	Total	Total	Mability limitation	Self-care limitation	A work disability	Na work disability	A mobility limitation	Na mability limitation	
Mineral County	3 913 3 179 2 560 292 442 368	12.5 11.1 9.9 24.3 14.7 9.8	5.0 3.7 3.0 10.6 10.2 4 9	12.8 11.3 10.2 24.3 15.4 9.8	12.7 11.3 10.2 24.3 14.7 9.8	1.3 1.0 .5 4.1 1.8 1.4	834 652 585 118 64 61	37.1 35.7 35.2 38.1 48.4 47.5	34 9 34 7 34.4 28.8 48.4 47.5	7.3 5.7 6.0 16.1 7.8 8.2	50.2 57.1 61.3 45.1 18.5 33.3	80.1 82.9 82.8 58.8 71.4 74.4	52.2 59.7 64.1 45.1 18.5 33.3	79.8 82.6 82.6 58.8 71.4 74.4	
Nye County	11 564 481 1 144 1 112 59	9.7 5.6 8.0 6.7 11.9 100.0	5.0 5.6 5.3 5.5 11.9 100.0	11.1 1.9 9.1 7.9 11.9 100.0	9.5 1.9 8.0 6.7 11.9 100.0	3.1 2.6 2.7	2 085 8 113 113 20	35.5 - 43.4 43.4	32.4 - 43.4 43.4	9.0 7.1 7.1	39.2 - 33.0 18.7	77.2 86.3 75.0 74.6 38.5	41.7 - 33.0 18.7	76.9 83.1 75.0 74.6 38.5	
Duckwater division Gabbs division Gabbs division Pahrump division Pahrump (DP (pt.). Ralston division Round Mountain division Tonopah division Tonopah CDP Yuca Plat division	192 530 441 4 446 4 446 99 1 222 2 496 2 441 895	11.5 9.8 8.8 13.2 13.2 15.2 4.9 6.5 6.7	1.0 4.5 4.3 9.0 9.0 1.5 1.7	13.5 9.8 8.8 16.3 16.3 15.2 4.4 7.3 7.5	13.5 9.8 8.8 13.2 13.2 15.2 4.4 6.5 6.7	1.0 4 .5 6.0 6.0 8.1 .5 1.3 1.3 2.0	30 40 32 1 579 1 566 8 58 201 201 28	33.3 30.0 25.0 36.2 36.1 20.7 42.3 42.3	33.3 30.0 25.0 32.2 32.1 	6.7 5.0 - 10.7 10.8 - 10 3	90.9 34.6 35.9 21.7 21.7 60.0 69.9 69.9 100.0	82.4 71.3 72.1 68.8 68.8 83.3 85.5 80.1 79.6 99.3	92.3 34.6 35.9 24.3 24.3 	81.9 71.3 72.1 68.4 68.4 83.3 85.0 80.1 79.6 99.3	
Pershing County Imlay division Lavelock division Lavelock city	2 601 684 1 917 1 164	9 7 4.2 11.6 10.4	4 5 3 5 4 9 4.9	11.2 8.0 12.3 11.6	9.7 4.2 11.6 10.4	1.7 3.8 1.0	482 133 349 273	39.4 36.1 40.7 37.7	39.0 36.1 40.1 37.0	6.6 7.5 6.3 7.0	45.8 17.2 49.5 48.8	80.4 74.2 82.8 81.9	45.8 17.2 49.5 48.8	80.4 74.2 82.8 81.9	
Storey County Clark division Virginia City division	1 736 482 1 254	7.7 6.2 8.2	3.3 4 1 3 ₆ 0	8.2 8 1 8 2	7 9 7.7 8 0	2.3 2.3 2.3	263 107 156	24.3 32.7 18.6	23.2 32.7 16.7	4.9 1.9 7.1	49.6 33.3 54.4	84.3 79.9 86.1	53.3 45.9 56.0	84.1 79.6 85.9	
Washoe County	174 383 616 390 5 488 5 194 6 952 1 997 12 827 335 158 394 92 603 36 119 7 661 1 716	7.6 9.3 16.7 4 8 7.1 7.7 5.6 6.3 7.7 7 8 7.3 12.7 2.4	2 6 2.9 7.4 1.2 1.3 1.8 2 2 1.8 9 2.7 2.8 2.3 4.6 1.4	9.3 8.9 16.7 5.8 5.9 8.1 7.7 14.8 14.6 19.5 10.0 8.4 13.7 3.1	7.5 8.0 16.7 4.8 7.1 7 7 5.7 6.3 7.6 7.7 7 2 12.5 2.4	2.7 2.6 5.4 1.9 2.0 1.8 1.4 — 10.5 11.0 2.7 3.1 2.1 3.1 2.2	25 032 103 48 610 579 832 188 - 158 92 23 146 15 123 4 657 879	31.6 39.8 43.8 10.3 10.9 23.9 30.3 53.2 47.8 33.6 47.1 17.8	28.3 39.8 43.8 9.3 9.8 23.9 30.3 - 27.8 25.0 29.0 27.6 30.9 44.5	9.0 11.7 - 4.1 4.3 2 2 - 40.5 33.7 9.2 9.5 8.8 10.8	56.8 35.1 55.4 59.3 58.2 59.9 59.1 - 54.3 66.7 56.8 55.9 59.6 41.5	84.5 76.0 85.5 76.0 76.1 83.9 83.2 100.0 64.7 65.0 84.9 84.3 86.9 83.0 85.6	57.7 40.8 55.4 59.3 58.2 59.9 59.1 - 55.3 66.7 57.7 56.8 60.5 56.5	84.4 75.0 85.5 76.0 76.1 83.9 83.2 100.0 64.6 65.0 84.8 84.2 86.8 82.9 85.6	
Reno city (pt.)	5 257	9.5	5.1	9.8	- 89	1.7	955	33.2	33.2	4.1	36.7	80.8	38.3	80.3	
Boker division Cherry Creek division Ely division Ely division Greek division Accidi division McGill COP Ruth division Carson City Carson City	209 103 3 473 2 792 272 804 674 396 24 127	7.5 18.2 15.5 8.2 9 1 7 4 10.6 11 7 14.1 8.4	5.1 11.7 4.6 5.3 4.0 5.8 6.1 5.3 3.6	7.8 18 2 15.5 8.6 9.3 7.4 10.0 11.0 15.9 9.9	18.2 15.5 7.5 8.5 5.5 10.0 11.0 14.1 8.4	3 9 1.3 1.1 3.7 2 1 1.6 3 5 2 4	793 64 11 628 587 55 183 167 14	33.2 26.6 100.0 32.6 30.5 18.2 40.4 44.3 32.1	33.2 26.6 100.0 32.6 30.5 18.2 40.4 44.3 - 29.3	9.3 10.2 7.9	37.8 35.7 25.0 31.8 34.2 50.0 47.0	88.9 92.0 81.3 83.4 82.9 72.2 71.9 85.6 84.3	41.2 38.2 33.3 27.5 29.7 50.0 47.7	88.9 92.0 80.7 82.8 81.3 72.4 72.2 85.6 84.2	

Table 8. Disability Status: 1990

[Oata based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	(Civilian naninst	itutianalized	persons 16 to	64 years		Civilian nanir	stitutianalized aver	persons 65 y	years and			civilian nanins 64 years with	stitutionalized h—
County Place and [In Selected States] County		Percent wit disab		Percent with	a mability a limitation	r self-care		Percent with	a mability a limitation	ır self-care				
Subdivision	Tatal	Tatal	Prevented fram warking	Tatal	Mability limitation	Self-care limitation	Tatal	Tatal	Mability limitation	Self-care limitation	A wark disability	Na wark disability	A mability limitation	Na mability limitatian
The State	788 456	8.3	3.6	10.1	8.2	2.9	124 045	33.2	29.9	9.7	48.0	82.4	48.9	82.3
COUNTY Churchill County	10 160 487 792 17 648 21 335 904 1 008 8 168 3 964 1 810 12 086	9.2 8.6 6.1 5.9 10.1 6.2 9.2 4.7 9.2 11.5	4.1 3.9 2.6 2.1 4.4 1.3 3.1 2.4 3.8 5.4	9.6 10.6 6.6 7.3 10.2 6.0 10.1 4.7 9.2	9.1 8.5 5.9 5.8 9.8 6.0 9.2 4.7 9.2 11.3	1.3 3.1 1.5 2.2 1.1 .4 2.2 .5	2 196 76 051 3 295 1 929 148 128 937 359 595 2 966	33.5 34.1 21.6 25.8 39.9 35.9 27.5 39.8 43.9 39.3	29.3 30.3 20.4 24.3 39.9 35.2 25.1 39.3 43.9 37.7	11.0 10.5 5.6 9.1 .7 3.9 6.3 10.6 12.8 9.1	45.6 45.5 48.2 54.0 53.8 59.7 60.1 43.5 55.7 41.3	76.5 82.1 81.4 82.6 78.8 81.1 82.8 79.2 78.5 75.4	46.4 46.3 48.3 54.0 55.1 63.3 61.5 44.9 55.7 42.6	76.3 82.0 81.3 82.6 78.7 80.8 82.7 79.1 78.5 75.1
Mineral Caunty	3 913 11 564 2 601 1 736 174 383 5 257 24 127	12.5 9.7 9.7 7.7 7.6 9.5 8.4	5.0 5.0 4.5 3.3 2.6 5.1 3.6	12.8 11.1 11.2 8.2 9.3 9.8 9.9	12.7 9.5 9.7 7.9 7.5 8.9 8.4	1.3 3.1 1.7 2.3 2.7 1.7 2.4	834 2 085 482 263 25 032 955 5 790	37.1 35.5 39.4 24.3 31.6 33.2 32.1	34.9 32.4 39.0 23.2 28.3 33.2 29.3	7.3 9.0 6.6 4.9 9.0 4.1 7.9	50.2. 39.2 45.8 49.6 56.8 36.7 47.0	80.1 77.2 80.4 84.3 84.5 80.8 84.3	52.2 41.7 45.8 53.3 57.7 38.3 47.7	79.8 76.9 80.4 84.1 84.4 80.3 84.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION 8attle Mauntain COP, Lander Caunty 8autler City, Clark County Caliente city, Lincaln County Carlin city, Elka Caunty Carson City Daytan COP, Lyan Caunty East Las Vegas COP, Clark Caunty Elka city, Elka Caunty Ely city, White Pine Caunty	2 240 1 112 7 271 516 1 384 24 127 1 434 7 382 9 639 2 792	3.7 6.7 9.8 10.7 5.4 8.4 11.7 10.1 5.2 9.1	2.4 5.5 4.4 5.4 3.2 3.6 4.7 5.6 2.0 5.3	3.7 7.9 11.3 10.7 5.5 9.9 11.7 12.6 5.8 9.3	3.7 6.7 9.6 10.7 5.5 8.4 11.7 10.1 5.2 8.5	.3 2.7 3.1 1.4 1.2 2.4 .3 3.8 1.2	185 113 2 704 180 128 5 790 255 1 163 1 082 587	33.0 43.4 35.4 41.1 36.7 32.1 31.4 40.3 28.6 30.5	31.9 43.4 33.1 41.1 36.7 29.3 31.4 26.2 30.5	13.5 7.1 11.5 10.0 18.0 7.9 3.9 17.9 10.6 1.0	18.7 45.3	80.5 74.6 74.8 79.0 77.8 84.3 77.3 81.0 82.9 83.4	32.5 18.7 46.1 43.6 32.9 47.7 38.7 39.2 51.5 38.2	80.5 74.6 74.6 79.0 77.8 84.2 77.3 81.0 82.9 82.8
Enterprise CDP, Clark County Fallan city, Churchill Caunty Fallan Statian CDP, Churchill Caunty Fernley COP, Lyan County Garbs city, Nye County Gardnerville COP, Oouglas Caunty Gardnerville Ranchos COP, Oouglas County Henderson city, Clark County Incline Village-Crystal Bay COP, Washae County	4 521 3 562 268 3 251 441 1 280 4 534 2 560 42 170	9.4 10.1 2.2 9.0 8.8 9.0 5.8 9.9 7.9	3.8 4.9 2.2 3.3 4.3 3.6 1.8 3.0 3.4	9.9 10.3 2.2 11.8 8.8 8.5 6.4 10.2 8.9	9.4 9.9 2.2 8.5 8.8 8.5 5.7 10.2 7.8	1.3 2.0 - 3.9 .5 .5 1.7 .5 1.8	596 907 - 523 32 447 616 585 5 170	28.9 40.5 - 38.2 25.0 16.6 22.7 35.2 34.7	23.8 32.2 - 33.7 25.0 16.6 22.7 34.4 32.1	11.2 15.8 - 18.5 - 1.3 4.2 6.0 9.0	42.1 - 52.7 35.9 49.6 51.0	80.5 80.7 51.5 79.2 72.1 86.5 83.4 82.8 82.2	42.5 42.9 - 56.2 35.9 52.3 51.4 64.1 51.1	80.3 80.6 51.5 78.7 72.1 86.1 83.3 82.6 82.1
Indian Hills CDP, Oauglas County Indian Springs COP, Clark Caunty Jahnsan Lane COP, Oauglas Caunty Kingsbury COP, Oauglas Caunty Los Vegas city, Clark County Loughlin COP, Clark County Lovelock city, Pershing Caunty McOermitt COP, Humbaldt Caunty McGill COP, White Pine County Mesquite city, Clark County	1 604 764 1 659 1 894 170 396 3 539 1 164 222 674 1 068	6.8 9.3 5.8 8.3 8.6 6.9 10.4 20.3 11.7 3.5	2.6 6.0 2.3 5.0 4.0 1.7 4.9 13.5 6.1	8.2 9.3 6.4 8.9 10.9 10.8 11.6 20.3 11.0 4.4	6.5 9.3 5.5 8.3 8.5 6.9 10.4 20.3 11.0 3.5	2.2 .8 1.7 1.7 3.4 4.5 1.5	208 98 193 168 25 899 352 273 25 167 183	19.2 13.3 33.7 35.1 34.7 37.7 56.0 44.3 26.2	16.3 13.3 33.7 30.7 26.4 37.0 56.0 44.3 26.2	5.8 7.1 3.6 - 10.9 15.9 7.0 - 10.2 4.4	59.6 35.2 53.1 39.5 45.0 70.2 48.8 28.9	81.1 71.6 81.3 87.1 83.1 82.0 81.9 61.6 71.9 84.3	57.7 35.2 56.0 39.5 46.0 70.2 48.8 28.9 29.7 62.2	81.2 71.6 81.1 87.1 83.0 82.0 81.9 61.6 72.2 84.3
Minden COP, Oauglas County Maapa Valley COP, Clark Caunty Nellis AF8 COP, Clark County New Woshoe City COP, Woshoe County North Las Vegas city, Clark Caunty Owyhee COP, Elko County Pohrump COP, Nye Caunty Poradise COP, Clark County Reno city, Washae County Schurz COP, Mineral Caunty	834 1 810 2 561 1 997 29 567 514 4 453 89 982 92 615 368	5.4 10.6 5.3 7.7 11.1 10.9 13.3 8.4 7.8 9.8	3.1 3.1 1.3 2.2 6.0 7.2 9.2 3.7 2.8 4.9	5.4 13.4 6.8 7.7 14.4 10.9 16.4 10.0 9.8	5.4 10.2 5.3 7.7 10.9 10.9 13.4 8.3 7.7 9.8	.6 3.9 2.3 1.4 5.3 - 6.0 2.7 3.1 1.4	277 529 41 188 2 905 72 1 566 15 746 15 123 61	19.9 38.8 56.1 30.3 40.6 31.9 36.1 32.8 31.4 47.5	16.6 36.1 56.1 30.3 34.2 31.9 32.1 29.2 27.6 47.5	9.0 11.0 - 17.1 2.8 10.8 10.0 9.5 8.2	37.7 63.0 59.1 37.5 33.9 21.4	76.7 68.3 72.6 83.2 77.6 70.5 68.8 82.9 84.3 74.4	22.2 39.1 63.0 59.1 38.3 33.9 24.0 47.0 56.8 33.3	76.7 68.0 72.6 83.2 77.4 70.5 68.4 82.7 84.2 74.4
Silver Springs COP, Lyan Caunty Smith Valley COP, Lyan Caunty Sparks city, Washae Caunty Spring Creek COP, Elka Caunty Spring Orek COP, Elka Caunty Stateline COP, Oauglas Caunty Stateline COP, Oauglas Caunty Sunrise Manar COP, Clark County Sun Valley COP, Washae Caunty Tanapah COP, Nye Caunty Wadswarth CDP, Washae Caunty	1 363 583 36 119 3 757 36 136 659 59 187 7 661 2 441 335	21.3 .9 7.3 5.7 5.9 10.8 10.0 12.7 6.7 6.3	9.8 - 2.3 1.4 2.4 2.3 4.5 4.6 1.7	21.5 .9 8.4 6.6 7.1 9.7 12.1 13.7 7.5	20.9 .9 7.2 5.7 5.9 9.7 10.0 12.5 6.7 6.3	2.9 - 2.1 1.3 1.6 1.1 3.3 3.1 1.3 11.0	440 123 4 657 174 4 673 113 9 096 879 201 92	48.0 4.1 33.6 32.8 25.6 37.2 37.6 47.1 42.3 47.8	43.4 4.1 30.9 30.5 23.2 37.2 34.0 44.5 42.3 25.0	13.4 4.1 8.8 15.5 7.3 9.7 10.6 10.8	40.2 100.0 59.6 57.4 51.4 54.9 45.6 56.4 69.9 66.7	65.2 71.3 86.9 82.7 83.0 83.2 81.5 83.0 79.6 65.0	41.1 100.0 60.5 57.4 52.2 50.0 46.3 56.5 69.9 66.7	64.8 71.3 86.8 82.7 83.0 83.4 81.4 82.9 79.6 65.0
Wells city, Elka County	. 753 1 236 15 793 3 978 1 177	6.8 5.1 9.5 9.0 9.5	2.1 - 3.8 2.8 6.8	9.7 19.3 12.1 10.8 9.5	6.5 5.1 9.5 9.1 9.3	4.0 17.5 4.1 3.0 .6	113 - 4 641 496 614	22.1 32.1 25.4 39.3	22.1 - 28.6 23.6 39.3	4.4 - 10.0 6.7 8.0	51.0 82.5 45.0 62.2 19.6	85.5 89.8 82.7 84.9 73.3	53.1 82.5 45.2 62.6 20.0	85.2 89.8 82.7 84.9 73.2
Caunty	1 118	2.1	-	2.1	2.1	1.2	280	27.5	21.4	14.3	100.0	64.5	100.0	04.5

Table 9. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

		Median inc	ame in 1989	(dallars)			Person	s for whom po	verty statu	s is determined				Families with 1989 belaw leve	paverty
State County								Income	in 1989 be	low poverty le	vel*				
County Subdivision Place	Per					All og	es .		Related	children		Persons 65 y over			
riuce	capita income in 1989	House-		Nanfamily house-				Under 18	years	5 to 17 y	rears				Percent af all
	(dollars)	holds	Families	holds	Total	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	families
The StateChurchill County	15 214 12 611	31 D11 29 007	35 837 33 043	20 413 16 875	1 178 396 17 457	119 660 1 92D	10.2 11.0	36 455 522	12.8 10.4	22 931 313	11.7 8.9	11 897 4D7	9.6	22 5 99	7.3 8.7
Carson Sink divisian Dixie Valley divisian	11 770	18 542	23 75D	13 75D	157	- 8	5.1	5	12.5	5	16.1	_	_	3	6.8
Fallon division Fallon city Fallon Station CDP	12 619 12 476 8 281	29 220 26 724 23 58D	33 187 33 005 23 58D	17 078 14 173	17 300 6 282 935	1 912 995 56	11.1 15.8 6.0	517 284 32	10.4 16.7 7.0	308 144 12	8.8 12.8 4.9	407 215 —	18.9 23.7 —	412 189 12	8.7 11.2 5.0
Clark County	15 109 12 476	3D 746 31 D85	35 172 33 476	2D 503 18 54D	728 830 23 727	76 737 2 424	10.5 10.2	24 354 849	13.9 12.9	15 491 565	12.9 12.1	6 940 251	9.1 10.3	14 393 509	7.5 8.D
8 oulder City city (pt) Enterprise CDP (pt.) Henderson city (pt)	16 923	37 708	37 500	45 156	935	120	12 8	52	24.6	47	3D.3	31	38.3	36	12.6
Indian Springs CDP Los Vegas city (pt)	12 454	31 111	32 094	7 435	1 105	99	9.0	63	21.2	63	29.9	-		23	6.3
Laughlin CDP Mesquite aty Maga Valley CDP	13 837 10 708 11 083	29 044 25 417 32 831	31 D81 28 D68 37 392	23 180 12 604 8 823	4 738 1 871 3 423	524 238 256	11.1 12.7 7.5	12D 9D 86	12.9 13.4 7.1	4D 62 65	6.7 12.7 7.D	19 43 68	5.4 23.5 12.9	9D 54 61	7.0 12.4 7.1
North Las Vegas aty (pt.) Sunrise Manor CDP (pt.) Las Vegas division	16 231 15 204	34 349 30 734	34 455 35 236	28 906 20 544	4 420 705 1D3	331 74 313	7.5 10.5	138 23 505	10.3 14.0	86 14 926	9.9 13.0	6 689	1.8	86 13 884	6.7 7.5
8 oulder City city (pt) East Las Vegas CDP Enterprise CDP (pt)	17 231 11 716 19 184	34 255 26 408 4D 048	40 414 29 207 49 375	18 948 17 819 23 000	12 297 11 065 5 462	797 1 024 306	6.5 9 3 5 6	265 349 30	10.2 12.6 2.4	206 215 25	10.1 11.2 2.7	114 82 43	4.2 7.1 8.3	171 236 36	4.5 7.9 2.5
Henderson city (pt) Las Vegas city (pt) Nellis AF8 CDP	16 427 14 737 7 983	38 8D2 30 590 23 865	41 725 35 300 23 831	25 213 19 448 16 324	64 195 253 617 7 D34	4 555 29 084 651	7.1 11.5 9.3	1 558 9 494 362	8.7 15.4 11.4	973 5 937 199	7.7 14.5 10.1	529 2 796	1D.2 1D.8	886 5 406 142	5.0 8.2 7.6
North Las Vegas city (pt.) Paradise CDP Spring Valley CDP	8 565 17 145 21 232	23 917 28 102	24 688 34 931	15 573 19 864	46 932 123 461	1D D65 12 558	21.4 1D 2	4 627 2 366	29 2 11.7	2 943 1 535	27.D 1D.9	389 1 305	13.4 8.3 6.9	2 D9D 1 961 477	18.6 6.3 3.4
Sunrise Manor CDP (pt.) Winchester COP	12 412 18 998	4D 367 29 112 26 485	44 966 31 889 32 091	3D 009 2D 234 19 17D	51 453 90 239 23 098	2 277 9 292 2 295	10.3 9 9	371 3 268 388	3.2 13.6 12.9	175 2 123 258	2.1 13.1 11.7	324 732 299	8.3 6.4	1 863 362	7.6 5.9
Douglas County Gardnerville-Minden division	17 620 14 728	35 209 35 031	38 200 37 383	23 529 21 660	27 299 15 326	1 848 993	6.8 6.5	577 370	8.3 8.4	429 261	8.7 8.6	225 95	6.8 5.5	453 234	5.7 5.2
Gardnerville CDP Gardnerville Ranchos CDP Johnson Lane CDP	13 387 13 424 14 381	26 662 35 D18 40 5D7	31 910 35 278 40 897	17 411 25 625 34 107	2 241 7 305 2 450	208 578 62	9 3 7.9 2.5	67 262	12.5 11.2	33 220 -	9.6 13.5	58 10 -	13.D 1 6	51 136 13	8.0 6.5 1.8
Minden CDP Genoa-Jacks Valley drision Indian Hills CDP	20 809 16 850 13 154	38 911 38 299 34 968	50 823 41 515 37 292	14 091 22 019 22 500	1 406 4 158	32 329	2.3 7.9	11 92 51	3 4 7 7 6 5	_ 70	7.9 5.9	8 41 1D	2 9 9 4 4.8	5 100 49	1.2 8.1 6.8
Pine Nut division Topaz Lake division	20 589 13 081	47 188 26 317	30 714 27 622	150 000+ 19 904	2 534 300 1 451	167 42 137	6.6 14.0 9.4	14 36	21.2 14.0	33 14 23	23.3 12.6	15 27	51.7 8.7	14 24	14.6 5.1
Zephyr Cove division	26 477 22 700 9 882	36 276 35 199 25 161	42 188 41 364 22 173	25 797 26 089 40 179	6 064 2 439 976	347 113 133	5.7 4 6 13 6	65 23 42	6.2 5.8 17.3	61 23 38	7 9 7.9 22.4	47 - 10	6.D - 8.8	81 24 37	5.0 3.9 16.6
Zephyr Cave-Round Hill Village CDPElka County	30 104 1 14 050	33 646 33 715	47 596 38 900	23 250	1 595 32 814	3 089	2.1 9.4	1 107	10.7	654	9.2	230	11.9	623	7.1
Carlin division	13 84D 13 961 15 148	33 967 34 348 37 909	37 311 37 700 41 922	23 750 24 643 24 423	2 163 2 069 24 017	142 128 1 707	6 6 6.2 7 1	32 24 612	5.1 4.0 8.2	24 20 310	5.2 4.5 6.2	15 15 165	10.8 11.7 11.6	24 20 315	4.2 3.7 4.9
Elko aty	15 734	35 249 44 139	41 008 46 314	21 869 31 397	14 694 5 834	1 127 172	7.7 2.9	4D7 46	9.4 2.3	189 35	6.6	124 19	11.5	183	4.7 1.9
Jackpot division Jarbidge division Montella division	9 25D 16 541 6 623	16 972 19 625 12 414	19 143 52 17D 21 094	11 660 11 7D5 11 937	1 092 132 216	164 17 52	15.D 12.9 24.1	71 - 6	19 8 - 10.5	46	21.7 - 10.5			48 - 16	17.0 - 28.1
Owyhee COP Wells division	8 342 7 095 12 478	19 375 15 365 27 826	20 761 15 682 30 197	15 083 11 250 16 250	1 3D3 888 1 811	371 311 260	28.5 35.0 14.4	145 118 108	33.0 35.8 17.6	98 72 68	29.9 30.4 15.0	2D 2D 3D	20.4 27.8 18.2	92 78 50	27.1 35.1 10.2
Wells city	9 665 10 108	27 794 21 300 23 393	29 196 30 943 31 522	14 821 10 351 10 988	1 244 2 080 1 890	163 376 310	13.1 18.1 16.4	54 133 108	13 2 17.5 15.7	31 102 83	11.1 18.7 16.4	23	2D.4 -	33 78 68	9.4 15.2 14.0
Esmeralda County	12 776 12 961	25 577 22 604	30 764 31 667	18 672 18 D68	1 325 661	206 95	15 5 14.4	52 5	17.6	32	14.7	42 35	28.4 4D.2	36 21	10.3 12.5
Silverpeak division	12 592	28 125	30 313	21 25D	664	111	16.7	47	27 3	30	23.8	7	11.5	15	8.3
Eureka County 8eowawe division Eureka division	14 474 14 08D 14 628	31 047 33 750 30 144	36 190 41 875 34 861	2D 139 23 000 19 886	1 527 433 1 094	157 25 132	1D.3 5.8 12 1	44 4 40	1D.6 3 1 13.8	24 2 22	8.4 2.3 11.1	21 8 13	16.4 2D.5 14.6	29 2 27	7.4 1.7 9.9
Humboldt County Golconda division	13 544 13 886	33 269 33 125	37 027 43 277	22 618 8 603	12 566 465	1 294	10.3	472 28	12.6 20.0	344 18	12.8 22.8	125	13.3	245 13	7.4 12.4
McDermitt division McDermitt CDP Summit Lake division	9 103 3 161 13 625	2D 417 8 252 27 813	22 188 9 019 29 25D	15 375 5 000- 15 938	1 204 366 267	359 245 50	29 8 66.9 18.7	132 95 18	37.3 73.6 22.2	86 57 13	34.3 67.1 22.4	41 20 4	35.0 8D.D 14.8	84 57 8	26.D 65.5 12.7
Winnemucca division	14 D18 14 153	34 849 33 131	38 165 37 864	24 792 23 657	1D 63D 6 055	818 493	7.7 8.1	294 164	9 2 9.7	227 110	9.9 9.4	8D 39	10.5 7.9	140 71	5.D 4.6
Lander County	13 167 10 2D7	33 988 23 150	37 515 24 821	21 328 12 569	6 230 987	668 157	10.7	219 48	10.5 17.3	146 37	9.8 17.9	77 30	21.4 35.3	16D 56 1D4	9.8 20.4 7.6
Battle Mountain CDP	13 72D 13 875	35 553 34 816	39 694 38 426	22 946 25 066	5 243 3 510	511 379	9.7 10.8	171 134	9.5 11.6	109 76	8.5 9.6	47 25	17.2	71	7.9
Lincoln County Alamo division Caliente division	9 074 8 786 8 722	2D 872 23 393 20 D74	26 892 30 469 26 442	9 44D 11 042 9 8D6	3 446 948 1 002	495 148 196	14.4 15.6 19.6	172 87 7D	15.2 21.8 23.3	125 76 38	15.1 25.6 19.3	1D2 15 35	17.1 15.8 19.1	126 41 43	12.9 15.6 16.2
Collente city (pt) Pioche division Collente city (pt)	8 505 9 486	19 688 2D 7D8	26 442 25 441	8 886 8 342	967 1 496	181 151	18.7 10.1	67 15	22.5 3.5	35 11	18.D 3.3	32 52 -	17.8 16.4 –	4D 42 -	15.4 9.4 —

Table 9. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Ooto based on somple ond subject to sompling variability, see text. For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see text]

		Medion inc	ome in 1989	(dallars)			Persons	s for whom pov	verty stotu:	s is determined				Families with 1989 below level	poverty
State County								Income in	n 1989 be	low poverty lev	/el				
County Subdivision Place	Per					All oge	es		Reloted o	children		Persons 65 ye over	ars and		
riuce	copito income in 1989	House-		Nonfomily house-				Under 18 y	yeors	5 to 17 y	ears				Percent of oll
	(dollors)	holds	Families	holds	Total	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	families
Lyon County Ooyton division Ogyton COP Fernley division Fernley COP Silver Springs division Silver Springs COP Smith division Smith Valley COP Yerington division Yerington city	11 704 12 951 11 970 12 573 12 562 10 291 10 528 9 782 10 365 11 169 12 561	25 065 29 945 29 943 30 697 30 677 19 405 18 542 23 015 23 864 20 154 19 037	28 745 32 019 34 402 34 375 34 375 21 661 21 715 23 143 24 000 24 885 25 500	15 735 19 103 18 221 21 581 21 587 10 833 12 222 22 734 23 333 12 179 11 875	19 699 4 331 2 352 5 118 5 112 3 253 2 186 1 093 957 5 904 2 306	2 381 317 195 344 342 477 308 204 170 1 039 467	12.1 7.3 8.3 6.7 6.7 14.7 14.1 18.7 17.8 17.6 20.3	773 81 70 106 106 103 54 92 81 391	15.1 7.1 10.0 7.2 7.2 14.9 12.2 27.4 27.6 26.4 34.6	489 41 35 49 49 71 34 67 67 261	13.5 5.6 8.1 4.8 4.8 13.1 10.1 26.7 30.0 24.1 31.1	422 10 - 59 59 181 120 - 172 95	14.2 2.5 - 11.3 11.3 28.7 27.3 - 13.3 15.5	500 50 39 63 63 126 79 43 37 218 94	8.8 4.0 6.3 4.4 4.4 12.7 11.4 14.1 12.8 14.2
Minerol County	11 785 12 629 12 964 12 214 6 331 7 121	26 278 30 197 30 586 16 250 15 625 18 250	32 484 35 513 35 417 22 500 20 526 20 714	13 157 14 260 14 080 11 892 7 018 7 759	6 305 5 132 4 128 443 730 628	804 492 366 89 223 171	12.8 9.6 8.9 20.1 30.5 27.2	200 110 80 8 8 82 69	11.8 7.8 7.4 19.5 34.2 32.9	90 44 37 8 38 32	7.8 4.5 4.9 25.8 26.0 24.1	157 120 97 16 21 20	18.8 18.4 16.6 13.6 32.8 32.8	203 134 103 20 49 44	11.8 9.5 9.1 15.9 26.6 27.2
Nye County Amorgoso Valley division Beotry division Beotry COP Crystol division Pohrump COP (pt.) Ouckwoter division Gobbs division Gobbs division Gobbs city Pahrump division Pohrump COP (pt.) Rolston division Round Mountain division Tonopoh COP	15 454 10 547 16 199 16 118 13 124 - 9 708 10 979 11 829 13 070 13 080 50 207 17 671 14 869 14 735	30 211 29 609 30 153 30 153 30 153 50 125 5 000– 19 688 30 451 31 100 22 275 22 318 100 481 43 986 36 866 36 708	34 196 37 014 34 792 34 792 31 250 	19 066 6 580 20 946 10 250 5 000— 5 000— 17 083 21 250 13 815 101 787 31 458 29 583 30 065	17 460 1724 1 630 79 7 280 799 668 7 391 7 378 116 1 859 3 621	1 840 193 197 181 18 7 58 93 51 865 865 23 24 316	10.5 26.7 11.9 11.1 22.8 100.0 20.7 11.6 7.6 11.7 11.7 19.8 1.3 8.7	483 87 18 18 - 12 31 15 211 211- - 124	11.6 34.4 4.3 4.3 - 16.0 12.6 7.1 13.9 13.9 13.9	348 69 18 18 - 8 14 4 161 161 - 78 78	11.8 32.9 6.7 6.7 13.6 8.7 3.1 14.6 14.6	278 8 15 15 10 6 6 6 192 192 8 8 6 33	13.3 100.0 13.3 13.3 13.3 15.0 18.8 12.2 12.3 100.0 10.3 16.4	394 27 49 41 	8.4 15.1 11.6 10.0 - 14.6 7.5 4.9 9.9 29.6 - 6.0
Yucco Flot division Pershing County Imloy division Lovelock division Lovelock city	32 771 11 488 12 095 11 285 10 637	27 519 26 992 28 138 25 478	31 267 33 250 30 848 29 024	13 482 11 790 15 662 12 946	929 4 292 1 088 3 204 2 027	53 560 157 403 279	5.7 13.0 14.4 12.6 13.8	183 33 150 106	13.8 11.1 14.5 16.7	108 22 86 52	12.0 11.2 12.3 12.7	102 43 59 59	21.2 32.3 16.9 21.6	131 36 95 61	11.5 12.5 11.2 11.8
Storey County Clork division Virginio City division	15 623 13 203 16 568	32 457 31 917 32 740	36 853 33 173 40 208	20 924 12 188 21 437	2 521 704 1 817	240 57 183	9.5 8.1 10.1	35 3 32	6.2 2.5 7.2	22 3 19	5.5 3.6 6.0	46 6 40	17.5 5.6 25.6	53 9 44	7.7 4.6 9.0
Woshoe County	16 365 17 633 11 647 23 657 23 787 19 256 16 228 11 044 7 805 9 744 16 005 16 092 14 453 11 139 21 857	31 891 47 542 26 452 42 753 42 482 45 698 46 047 26 250 16 493 16 172 31 195 28 390 32 420 28 728 52 936	38 225 49 750 31 458 45 696 45 804 47 781 47 746 26 250 17 656 18 542 37 462 36 204 38 122 29 409 58 235	20 998 22 125 15 982 31 081 30 975 33 516 33 879 9 200 20 703 19 802 22 327 21 627 21 053	250 157 882 615 7 485 7 110 10 073 2 878 12 1 442 581 227 160 130 972 52 690 11 329 2 500	23 457 59 56 746 746 557 132 - 515 175 21 482 215 085 3 797 1 106 42 -	9.4 6.7 9.1 10.0 10.5 5.5 4.6 35.7 30.1 9.5 7.2 9.8 1.7	6 089 10 9 234 234 157 28 29 66 5 444 3 635 1 063 369 6	10.8 5.4 5.1 15.3 15.8 6.3 3.6 47.3 39.8 10.7 13.7 8.1 12.3	3 628 10 4 183 183 106 4 142 37 3 177 1 999 653 258 6	9.5 6.4 3.4 17.0 17.4 5.7 7 42.3 30.8 9.3 11.7 7.3 12.8 1.2	2 187 116 41 41 38 48 23 2 015 1 342 480 80 18	8.7 10.7 33.3 6.7 7.1 4.6 	4 064 11 9 174 1174 118 28 118 36 3 627 2 444 671 222 7	6.3 4.2 5.7 8.4 8.9 4.0 3.3 3.3 523.4 6.2 7.6 4.8 7.3
White Pine County Boker division Cherry Creek division Ely division Ely city Lund division McGill division Ruth division Corson Gity	12 317 14 004 21 341 13 093 13 096 11 085 8 240 9 535 15 977 15 131	27 427 16 673 35 461 28 179 26 966 27 434 26 150 25 611 31 964 31 570	33 586 24 000 33 750 35 507 34 836 37 917 30 372 26 944 34 732 36 778	12 770 15 907 35 855 11 054 10 786 19 500 8 583 7 847 22 500 19 034	8 508 310 124 5 671 4 629 452 1 422 1 256 529 37 960	924 31 - 717 546 35 141 119 - 3 040	10.9 10.0 	344 11 - 277 210 14 42 42 42 - 829	13.8 26.2 - 16.3 15.5 10.0 9.3 9.8 - 9.4	242 5 - 186 143 14 37 37 - 446	13.4 16.1 15.2 14.1 10.0 11.9 12.5 7.4	161 5 - 115 104 7 34 28 - 375	16.9 7.8 - 18.3 17.7 12.7 18.6 16.8 - 6.5	170 5 - 121 94 7 37 32 - 604	7.3 6.8 7.9 7.2 5.8 9.0 8.8 -

Table 10. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

(Oata based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Canal			ome in 1989			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		s far wham po	verty statu:	s is determined				Families with 1989 below level	paverty
State County								Income i	n 1989 be	low paverty lev	/el				
Place and [in Selected States] County						All ago	25		Related	children		Persons 65 year	ears and		
Subdivision	capita income			Nonfomily				Under 18	years	5 to 17 y	ears				Percent
	in 1989 (dollars)	House- holds	Families	house- holds	Tatal	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	of all families
The State	15 214	31 011	3 5 8 3 7	20 413	1 178 396	119 660	10.2	36 455	12.8	22 931	11.7	11 897	9.6	22 599	7.3
Churchill Caunty Clark County Douglas County Elka County Esmeraldo County Eureka County Humboldt County Londer County Lincoln County Lyan County	12 611 15 109 17 620 14 050 12 776 14 474 13 544 13 167 9 074 11 704	29 007 30 746 35 209 33 715 25 577 31 047 33 269 33 988 20 872 25 065	33 043 35 172 38 200 38 900 30 764 36 190 37 027 37 515 26 892 28 745	16 875 20 503 23 529 19 767 18 672 20 139 22 618 21 328 9 440 15 735	17 457 728 830 27 299 32 814 1 325 1 527 12 566 6 230 3 446 19 699	1 920 76 737 1 848 3 089 206 157 1 294 668 495 2 381	11.0 10.5 6.8 9.4 15.5 10.3 10.3 10.7 14.4	522 24 354 577 1 107 52 44 472 219 172 773	10.4 13.9 8.3 10.7 17.6 10.6 12.6 10.5 15.2	313 15 491 429 654 32 24 344 146 125 489	8.9 12.9 8.7 9.2 14.7 8.4 12.8 9.8 15.1	407 6 940 225 230 42 21 125 77 102 422	18.5 9.1 6.8 11.9 28.4 16.4 13.3 21.4 17.1 14.2	415 14 393 453 623 36 29 245 160 126 500	8.7 7.5 5.7 7.1 10.3 7.4 7.4 9.8 12.9 8.8
Mineral County Nye County Pershing County Starey County Washoe County White Pine County Carson City	11 785 15 454 11 488 15 623 16 365 12 317 15 131	26 278 30 211 27 519 32 457 31 891 27 427 31 570	32 · 484 34 · 196 31 · 267 36 · 853 38 · 225 33 · 586 36 · 778	13 157 19 066 13 482 20 924 20 998 12 770 19 034	6 305 17 460 4 292 2 521 250 157 8 508 37 960	804 1 840 560 240 23 457 924 3 040	12.8 10.5 13.0 9.5 9.4 10.9 8.0	200 483 183 35 6 089 344 829	11.8 11.6 13.8 6.2 10.8 13.8 9.4	90 348 108 22 3 628 242 446	7.8 11.8 12.0 5.5 9.5 13.4 7.4	157 278 102 46 2 187 161 375	18.8 13.3 21.2 17.5 8.7 16.9 6.5	203 394 131 53 4 064 170 604	11.8 8.4 11.5 7.7 6.3 7.3 5.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Battle Mountain CDP. Lander County	13 875 16 118 17 231 8 505 13 961 15 131 11 970 11 716 15 734 13 096	34 816 30 153 34 255 19 688 34 348 31 570 29 943 26 408 35 249 26 966	38 426 34 792 40 414 26 442 37 700 36 778 34 402 29 207 41 008 34 836	25 066 20 946 18 948 8 886 24 643 19 034 18 221 17 819 21 869 10 786	3 510 1 630 12 297 967 2 069 37 960 2 352 11 065 14 694 4 629	379 181 797 181 128 3 040 195 1 024 1 127 546	10.8 11.1 6.5 18.7 6.2 8.0 8.3 9.3 7.7	134 18 265 67 24 829 70 349 407 210	11.6 4.3 10.2 22.5 4.0 9.4 10.0 12.6 9.4 15.5	76 18 206 35 20 446 35 215 189 143	9.6 6.7 10.1 18.0 4.5 7.4 8.1 11.2 6.6 14.1	25 15 114 32 15 375 - 82 124 104	13.5 13.3 4.2 17.8 11.7 6.5 - 7.1 11.5 17.7	71 41 171 40 20 604 39 236 183 94	7.9 10.0 4.5 15.4 3.7 5.6 6.3 7.9 4.7 7.2
Enterprise COP. Clark County————————————————————————————————————	18 854 12 476 8 281 12 562 11 829 13 387	39 861 26 724 23 580 30 677 31 100 26 662	47 682 33 005 23 580 34 375 33 235 31 910	23 042 14 173 - 21 507 21 250 17 411	6 397 6 282 935 5 112 668 2 241	426 995 56 342 51 208	6.7 15.8 6.0 6.7 7.6 9.3	82 284 32 106 15 67	5.6 16.7 7.0 7.2 7 1 12 5	72 144 12 49 4	6.6 12.8 4.9 4.8 3.1 9.6	74 215 - - 59 6 58	12.4 23.7 - 11.3 18.8 13.0	72 189 12 63 9 51	4.2 11.2 5.0 4.4 4.9 8.0
County Howthome CDP, Mineral County Henderson city, Clark County Incline Village-Crystal Bay CDP, Woshoe County	13 424 12 964 16 427 23 787	35 018 30 586 38 802 42 482	35 278 35 417 41 725 45 804	25 625 14 080 25 213 30 975	7 305 4 128 64 195 7 110	578 366 4 555 746	7.9 8.9 7 1	262 80 1 558 234	11 2 7 4 8.7	220 37 973	13.5 4 9 7.7	10 97 529 41	1.6 16.6 10.2 7.1	136 103 886	6.5 9.1 5.0 8.9
Indian Hills CDP. Douglas County	13 154 12 454 14 381 22 700 14 737 13 837 10 637 3 161 9 535 10 708	34 968 31 111 40 507 35 199 30 590 29 044 25 478 8 252 25 611 25 417	37 292 32 094 40 897 41 364 35 300 31 081 29 024 9 019 26 944 28 068	22 500 7 435 34 107 26 089 19 448 23 180 12 946 5 000– 7 847 12 604	2 534 1 105 2 450 2 439 253 617 4 738 2 027 366 1 256 1 871	167 99 62 113 29 084 524 279 245 119 238	6.6 9.0 2.5 4.6 11.5 11.1 13.8 66.9 9.5 12.7	51 63 - 23 9 494 120 106 95 42 90	6.5 21.2 - 5.8 15.4 12.9 16.7 73.6 9.8 13.4	33 63 - 23 5 937 40 52 57 37 62	5.9 29.9 - 7 9 14 5 6.7 12.7 67.1 12.5 12.7	10 - - 2 796 19 59 20 28 43	4.8 - - 10.8 5.4 21.6 80.0 16.8 23.5	49 23 13 24 5 406 90 61 57 32 54	6.8 6.3 1.8 3.9 8.2 7.0 11.8 65.5 8.8 12.4
Minden CDP. Douglas County	20 809 11 083 7 983 16 228 8 565 7 095 13 068 17 145 16 091 7 121	38 911 32 831 23 865 46 047 23 917 15 365 22 267 28 102 28 388 18 250	50 823 37 392 23 831 47 746 24 688 15 682 26 389 34 931 36 200 20 714	14 091 8 823 16 324 33 879 15 573 11 250 13 664 19 864 19 802 7 759	1 406 3 423 7 034 2 878 46 932 888 7 385 123 461 130 984 628	32 256 651 132 10 065 311 872 12 558 15 085	2.3 7.5 9.3 46 21 4 35 0 11.8 10.2 11 5 27 2	11 86 362 28 4 627 118 211 2 366 3 635 69	3.4 7.1 11.4 3.6 29 2 35 8 13.9 11 7 13.7 32.9	65 199 4 2 943 72 161 1 535 1 999 32	7.0 10.1 .7 27.0 30.4 14.6 10.9 11.7 24.1	8 68 - 389 20 192 1 305 1 342 20	2.9 12.9 - 13.4 27.8 12.3 8.3 8.9 32.8	5 61 142 28 2 090 78 224 1 961 2 444 44	1.2 7.1 7.6 3.3 18.6 35.1 9.9 6.3 7.6 27.2
Silver Springs COP Lyon County Smith Valley COP, Lyon County Sparks city, Washoe County Spring Creek COP, Elfa County Spring Valley COP, Clark County Strateline COP, Douglas County Sunrise Manor COP, Clark County Sun Valley CDP Washoe County Tonopah COP, Nye Caunty Wadsworth CDP Washoe County	10 528 10 365 14 453 14 193 21 232 9 882 12 591 11 139 14 735 9 744	18 542 23 864 32 420 44 139 40 367 25 161 29 481 28 728 36 708 16 172	21 715 24 000 38 122 46 314 44 966 22 173 32 044 29 409 44 891 18 542	12 222 23 333 22 327 31 397 30 009 40 179 20 435 21 627 30 065 9 200	2 186 957 52 690 5 834 51 453 976 94 659 11 329 3 559 581	308 170 3 797 172 2 277 133 9 623 1 106 316 175	14.1 17.8 7.2 2.9 4.4 13.6 10.2 9.8 8.9 30.1	54 81 1 063 46 371 42 3 406 369 124 66	12 2 27.6 8.1 2.3 3.2 17.3 13.4 12.3 12 2 39.8	34 67 653 35 175 38 2 209 258 78 37	10.1 30.0 7.3 2.5 2.1 22.4 13.0 12.8 10.8 30.8	120 - 480 19 324 10 736 80 33 23	27.3 - 10.3 10.9 6.9 8.8 8.1 9.1 16.4 25.0	79 37 671 31 477 37 1 949 222 58 36	11.4 14.1 4.8 1.9 3.4 16.6 7.6 7.3 6.1 23.4
Wells city. Elka Caunty West Wendover COP. Elka Caunty Winchester COP Clark Caunty Winnemucca city, Humboldt County Yerington city. Lyon County Zephyr Cove-Round Hill Village CDP, Douglas County	11 193 10 108 18 998 14 153 12 561 30 104	27 794 23 393 26 485 33 131 19 037 33 646	29 196 31 522 32 091 37 864 25 500 47 596	14 821 10 988 19 170 23 657 11 875	1 244 1 890 23 098 6 055 2 306	163 310 2 295 493 467	13.1 16.4 9.9 8.1 20.3	54 108 388 164 196	13 2 15.7 12.9 9 7 34.6	31 83 258 110 127	11.1 16.4 11.7 9.4 31.1	23 	20.4 	33 68 362 71 94	9.4 14.0 5.9 4.6 14.2

Table 11. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Veor structure built	Locking complete kitchen focilities 1.0 1.2 6.3 1.1 .77 1.11.37 .7 1.17 1.37 1.1 1.3 1.3 1.1 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.2
The State	1.0 1.2 6.3 1.1 7 7 1.1 - 1.3 1.3 1.3
Churchill County	1.2 6.3 1.1 .7 - .7 1.1 - - 1.3 - - - - .7
Carson Sink division	6.3 1.1 7 7 7 1.1 - - 1.3 - - - - 7 .1
Fallon city	7 7 1.1 - - 1.3 - - - - 7 7
Clark County	1.1 - - 1.3 - - - - - 7 .1 .3
Boulder City (pt.)	1.3
Indian Springs CP	- - - - - 7 .1
Mesquire ciry	- - .7 .1
Los Vegos division	.1
East Las Vegas CDP	.3
Las Vegas city (pt.)	
Paradise CDP	1.2 - .3 .8
Winchester CDP 12 485 22.D - 34.6 6.3 17.5 .3 99.D 99.9 Oauglas County 14 121 43.6 3.8 6.6 13.2 7.3 .2 77.1 67.5 Gardnerville-Minden division 6 322 50.9 3.6 5.8 11.3 3.7 .4 73.3 61.2 Gardnerville CDP 1 101 24.1 9.3 14.3 6.1 10.7 - 97.7 96.5 Gardnerville Ranchas CDP 2 810 59.7 .5 2.0 11.4 2.7 .3 93.4 74.8	.1 .6
Gordnerville-Minden division 6 322 50.9 3.6 5.8 11.3 3.7 .4 73.3 61.2 Gardnerville CDP 1 101 24.1 9.3 14.3 6.1 10.7 - 97.7 96.5 Gardnerville Ronchas CDP 2 810 59.7 .5 2.0 11.4 2.7 .3 93.4 74.8	9
	.8 _ 1.0
Johnson Lane CDP 911 54.9 2 .5 14.5 - - 20.7 3.4 Minden CDP 670 56.0 6.7 6.3 11.9 6.0 6 96.6 97.5 Genoa-Jocks Valley division 1 671 40.5 5.3 3.3 15.3 - - 53.0 40.1	.3 1.2 1.2
Indian Hills COP 963 42.3 .8 1.2 6.9 - - 80.1 69.3 Pine Nut division 131 56.5 - 5.3 1D.7 - - - - 7.1.2 4.2 Topoz Loke division 787 39.6 .8 10.2 6.6 - - 71.2 4.2	.2
Zephyr Cave division 5 210 36.D 4.1 8.2 16.0 15.2 .2 92.3 95.2 Kinasbury CDP 2 156 41.3 4.2 11.6 13.6 18.0 .4 98.1 100.0	1.2 .6 4.4
Zephyr Cave-Round Hill Village CDP 1 459 18.6 5.0 6.7 12.1 26.5 - 92.6 98.5 Elka County 13 461 45.9 8.8 20.3 9.6 .7 1.1 84.8 70.3	1.4
Carlin division 942 30.7 18.5 24.0 5.9 - 2.4 92.3 91.4 Corlin city 888 29.7 19.3 24.2 5.9 - 2.3 97.9 96.7 Elko division 9 204 49.0 6.8 17.5 10.9 1.0 .7 88.9 68.8	2.1 2.3 .8
Elko city 5 880 39.0 9.2 21.9 11.3 1.6 .3 99.1 98.9 Spring Creek CDP 1 91.4 72.6 .8 3.1 10.7 92.3 6.2 Ockpot division 566 35.0 - 45.4 1.6 96.5 96.5	.8 .3 11.0
Jorbidge division 149 39.6 26.8 4.7 9.4 - - 48.3 37.6 Montello division 167 41.9 19.2 19.8 2.4 - 4.8 37.7 31.7 Mauntain City division 687 28.8 12.7 14.7 8.9 - 3.1 42.1 33.8	4.7
Owyhee CDP 353 42.5 4.2 10.2 9.9 - 3.7 54.1 43.9 Wells division 911 24.3 19.8 18.6 13.2 - 4.2 62.8 60.9 Wells city 562 28.1 18.5 21.0 11.4 - 2.7 99.5 97.9	3.3 3.7 2.2 .9
Wells city 562 28.1 18.5 21.0 11.4 - 2.7 99.5 97.9 West Wendover Governorm 835 75.7 5.3 38.9 3.2 - - - 98.3 99.5 West Wendover COP 770 80.6 .9 38.8 3.5 - - 98.7 100.0	2.0 2.2
Esmerolda County	8.2 9.5 6.1
Eureka County 817 29.D 20.8 25.9 5.0 - 3.4 58.1 37.5 8eowawe division 276 34.4 13.4 28.6 4.3 - 6.2 48.2 6.5 Eureka division 541 26.2 24.6 24.6 5.4 - 2.0 63.2 53.2	4.5 4.7 4.4
Humboldt County 5 D44 29.8 9.9 16.4 9.0 - 2.0 63.9 57.9 Golcondo division 28D 16.1 20.0 33.2 2.9 - 8.9 30.4 3.6 McDermitt division 539 25.4 18.2 10.2 6.7 - 5.4 34.7 19.3	2.6 10.4 6.5
McDermitt CDP 138 10.9 15.9 18.8 - 18.8 42.8 - Summit Loke division 173 20.2 15.6 35.8 9.2 - 13.3 - 13.3 1.2 9.3 9.7 - 15.2 9.9 9.3 9.7 - 15.2 9.9 9.3	18.8 8.7 1.3
Winnemuca city 2 442 33.3 10.6 18.6 10.15 95.1 98.2 Lander County 2 586 42.9 7.1 12.4 8.9 - 1.2 77.6 73.7	.9
Austin division 516 42.1 7.9 14.5 8.5 - 1.7 73.6 61.4 8attle Mountain division 2 D7D 43.1 6.9 11.8 9.0 - 1.1 78.6 76.8 8attle Mauntain CDP 1 431 36.0 7.5 13.6 7.3 - 4 99.8 97.8	1.1
Lincoln County 1 800 24.4 20.6 20.5 18.4 - 3.8 77.1 71.2 Alama division 418 22.2 6.7 16.D 25.8 - 6.D 62.4 58.4 Colliente division 493 22.3 27.2 22.7 18.9 - 3.0 89.D 87.8	3.7 2.6 3.4 2.4
Collente city (pt.) 889	4.4
Lyan County	1.0 1.8 2.7
Fernley division 2 D39 41.0 1.7 9.3 8.0 82.0 7D.4 Fernley CDP 2 D3D 41.2 1.7 9.4 7.9 82.4 7D.7 Silver Springs division 1 535 28.3 7 11.1 7.D - 1.6 58.D - 5	2.7 .5 .5
Silver Springs division 1535 28.3 .7 11.1	1.0
Smith Valley CDP 398 21.4 31.9 11.6 16.3 - <td>1.0 1.5 - - .8</td>	1.0 1.5 - - .8

Table 11. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State						Percent				
County Subdivision		Year struc	ture built	8edroor	ms		Lacking cam-	With public water system		
Place	All housing units	1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 ar more	Condaminium	plete plumbing facilities	ar private cam- pany	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
Mineral County	2 994 2 336	21.2 20.2	5.6 5.0	20.1 18.5	8.8 9.5	_	1.7	92.5 93.8	74.6 87.0	1.9
Hawthorne CDP	1 858 326	18.0 14.1	5.0 8.0	20.2 37.7	8.9 2.8	_	.5 1.2	100.0 83.7	99.2 8.9	.4 6.7
Walker River division Schurz CDP	332 271	35.2 38.7	7.2 2.6	14.2	9.9 11.4	Ξ	9.6 1.5	92.5 99.3	52.4 57.9	4.5 1.5
Nye County Amargoso Valley division	8 073 317	49.1 39.4	7.1 3.8	23.3 11.7	5.7 5.7	1.8	2.0 2.8	51.3 16.1	42.5 2.2	2.3 2.8
Beatty division	912 890	41.2 41.7	12.7 13.0	44.4 44.9	2.5 2.6	_	1.9 1.9	89.3 90.7	82.5 83.7	4.9
Crystal division	55	36.4 100.0	13.0	27.3	2.0	=	1.7	-	-	-
Duckwater division	235 370	22.6	24.7	46.2 26.8	19.1	=	6.8	15.3 79.7	9.8 79.2	7.7
Gabbs division	298	18.9 14.8	3.8	11.9 12.4	5.9 3.7	_	1.4	98.0	98.0	.7
Pahrump division Pahrump CDP (pt.)	3 501 3 496	58.1 58.2	.3	18.6 18.6	4.5 4.5	1.7 1.7	1.3 1.3	16.5 16.5	11.6 11.6	1.9
Raiston divisionRound Mountain division	67 892	73.1 51.3	6.0 5.0	29 9 28.1	6.2	-	4.5 5.0	73.4	31.6	4.5 3.7
Tonopah division Tonopah CDP Yucca Flat division	1 724	45 4 45.5	18.2 18.5	22.7 22.5	8.0 8.2	5.3 5.4	1.2	99.7 99.6 -	96.6 96.6	.3 .4 -
Pershing County	1 908	31 1	18 8	24.8	6.6	-	1.2	76.7	50.9	.9
Imlay division	1 370	28.4 32.1	14.9 20.4	31.6 22.2	5.9 6.9	-	1.5 1.1	23.8 97.4	9.5 67.2	1.2
Lovelock city	892	28 4	23.8	25.7	5.9	-	.2	99.7	98.0	1.0
Storey County	1 085	38.8 67.6	26.2 2.2	11.6 2.9	10.0 3.3	1.1 4.4	1.1 1.5	57.7 55.1	54.0 55.5	.6
Virginia City division	813	29.2	34.2	14.5	12.2	-	1.0	58.5	53.5	.7
Washoe County	112 193	31.2 59.2	4.6	22.7 8.5	12.6 20.5	9.1	.5 3.8	92.5 8.8	86.2	1.1
Gerloch division Incline Village division	320 6 754	24.7 35.1	20.0	21.6	3.4 16.1	27.1	1.6	86.9 97.6	88.1 98.0	- 4
Incline Village-Crystal Bay CDP (pt.) New Washoe City division	6 255 3 865	34 9 30.4	3.4	7.1 4.6	16.0	26.8	.1	97.7 39.5	97.8 19.1	.5
New Washoe City CDP Reno city (pt.)	1 077	33.1 100.0	2.3	.7	11.1	-	-	1.6	1.6	
Pyramid Lake division Wadsworth CDP	648	28.9 28.8	3.7 5.1	13.9 13.6	12.8	.8	1.7	57.3 44.1	9.6 4.7	1.9
Reno-Sparks division	99 262	30.7	48	24.6	12.0	8.5	.6	95.2 99.2	89.6 98.8	1.2 1.5
Reno city (pt.) Sporks city	61 382 21 660	29.3 30.8	6.2 4.0	30.5 20.2	9.7 14.0	10.3 9.6	.6	99.6 97.5	99.3 98.5	
Sun Valley CDP Verdi division	4 257 1 003	27.0 56.9	14.1	7.3 11.9	6.2 27.6	4 -	1.4	45.1	7.3	1.4
Incline Village-Crystal Bay CDP (pt.)	=	-	-	-	_	-	=	_	Ξ	
White Pine County Boker division	3 982 254	17.3 29.9	32.5 20.5	18.8 34.6	11.2 3.5	-	2.4 8.7	75.8 7.5	74.3 5.5	2.5 8.7
Cherry Creek division Ely division	137 2 465	15.3 19.3	15.3 24.4	65.0 16.7	4.4 11.8	-	14.6 1.0	88.2	86.5	14.6
Ely city	2 098	12.8	27.1	17.7	12.3	-	1.1	98.6	97.9	1.4
Lund division	213 677	32.4 5.2	23.9 72.8	13.1 12.6	21.1 9.2	-	7.0	90.1	89.2	3.1 1.0
McGill CDP Ruth division	582 236	2.7 5.5	78.5 32.2	10.8 19.5	7.7 14.4		1.0 3.0	100.0 90.7	99.0 88.6	-
Carson City	16 628	28 9	2.5	16.5	11.4	4.8	.1	92.9	87.1	.9

Table 12. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	variability, see tex	The definitions of	Terms and mean	ings of symbols, see	ienij	Percent				
County Place and [In Selected		Year struc	ture built	8edroon	ns			MEN - FE-		
States] County Subdivision	All hausing units	1980 ta March 1990	1939 ar earlier	Nane or 1	4 or mare	Candaminium	Lacking com- plete plumbing facilities	With public water system ar private cam- pany	With public sewer	Locking complete kitchen facilities
The State	518 858	40.1	2.9	21.8	12.5	7.4	.5	92.5	87.9	1.0
COUNTY										
Churchill County Clork County Douglas County Elka County Esmeralda County Eureka County Humbaldt County Lander County Lincoln County Lyan County	7 290 317 188 14 121 13 461 966 817 5 044 2 586 1 800 8 722	31.3 44.4 43.6 45.9 32.7 29.0 29.8 42.9 24.4 33.5	10.9 .7 3.8 8.8 21.8 20.8 9.9 7.1 20.6 7.4	11.8 23.1 6.6 20.3 37.2 25.9 16.4 12.4 20.5	9.6 13.1 13.2 9.6 2.8 5.0 9.0 8.9 18.4 7.9	8.2 7.3 .7 .3 	1.1 .3 .2 1.1 8.5 3.4 2.0 1.2 3.8	49.1 97.5 77.1 84.8 68.1 58.1 63.9 77.6 77.1	44.6 95.2 67.5 70.3 55.1 37.5 57.9 73.7 71.2 42.3	1.2 .7 .9 1.7 8.2 4.5 2.6 .9 3.7 1.0
Mineral Caunty Nye Caunty Pershing Caunty Starey Caunty Washae Caunty White Pine Caunty Carsan City	2 994 8 073 1 908 1 085 112 193 3 982 16 628	21.2 49.1 31.1 38.8 31.2 17.3 28.9	5.6 7.1 18.8 26.2 4.6 32.5 2.5	20.1 23.3 24.8 11.6 22.7 18.8 16.5	8.8 5.7 6.6 10.0 12.6 11.2 11.4	1.8 - 1.1 9.1 - 4.8	1.7 2.0 1.2 1.1 .5 2.4	92.5 51.3 76.7 57.7 92.5 75.8 92.9	74.6 42.5 50.9 54.0 86.2 74.3 87.1	1.9 2.3 .9 .6 1.1 2.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Battle Mauntain CDP, Lander County	1 431 890 5 390 449 888 16 628 951 4 846 5 880 2 098	36.0 41.7 30.2 21.4 29.7 28.9 54.4 43.9 39.0 12.8	7.5 13.0 9.9 29.0 19.3 2.5 3.6 9	13.6 44.9 10.1 21.2 24.2 16.5 14.0 31.5 21.9	7.3 2.6 21.1 20.3 5.9 11.4 12.9 11.4 11.3	7.7 - - 4.8 - 5.1 1.6	.4 1.9 .1 1.3 2.3 .1 1.3 .9 .3	99.8 90.7 99.9 97.3 97.9 92.9 70.1 98.8 99.1	97.8 83.7 99.5 96.4 96.7 87.1 60.3 98.9 98.9	5.1 .1 2.4 2.3 .9 2.7 .3 .8
Enterorise CDP, Clork Caunty	2 506 2 763 260 2 030 298 1 101 2 810 1 858 25 400	46.4 38.4 20.0 41.2 14.8 24.1 59.7 18.0 67.4	.3 15.1 7.3 1.7 9.3 .5 5.0 .3	10.3 18.0 5.8 9.4 12.4 14.3 2.0 20.2 13.1	22.9 6.D 12.3 7.9 3.7 6.1 11.4 8.9 18.0	16.D - - - 10.7 2.7 - 6.3	.2 .3 .3 .5 .2	66.0 98.6 91.2 82.4 98.0 97.7 93.4 100.0 99.5	35.2 97.0 93.5 70.7 98.0 96.5 74.8 99.2 97.5	.7 .5 .7 .7 .1.0 .4 .3
County	963				6.9	20.0	.,	80.1	69.3	.2
Indian Hills CDP, Douglas Caunty Indian Springs CDP, Clark Caunty Jahnsan Lane CDP, Dauglas County Kingsbury CDP, Dauglas Caunty Las Vegas city, Clark County Loughlin CDP, Clark County Loughlin CDP, Pershing Caunty McDermitt CDP, Humbaldt County McGill COP, White Pine County Mesquite city, Clark County	479 911 2 156 109 670 2 637 892 138 582 684	42.3 35.7 54.9 41.3 44.3 98.2 28.4 10.9 2.7 64.2	.8 1.0 .2 4.2 .8 - 23.8 15.9 78.5 7.2	1.2 18.4 .5 11.6 24.6 14.6 25.7 18.8 10.8 24.6	14.5 13.6 12.9 4.0 5.9 - 7.7 9.2	18.0 5.8 21.0 —		9.1 20.7 98.1 99.0 99.2 99.7 42.8 100.0 99.3	86.4 3.4 100.0 98.2 100.0 98.0 - 99.0 89.6	1.3 .3 .6 1.2 - 1.0 18.8 1.0
Minden CDP, Dauglas County	670 1 415 2 065 1 077 15 837 353 3 509 63 924 61 384 271	56.0 36.0 19.4 33.1 13.3 42.5 58.3 35.4 29.3 38.7	6.7 7.5 - 2.3 1.1 4.2 .3 .2 6.2 2.6	6.3 20.8 6.9 .7 15.9 10.2 18.7 34.9 30.5 6.6	11.9 11.7 13.8 11.1 12.9 9.9 4.5 10.4 9.7 11.4	6.0 - - - 5.5 1.7 14.9 10.3	.6 - - .7 3.7 1.3 .3 .6	96.6 99.3 99.7 1.6 98.8 54.1 16.4 98.3 99.2 99.3	97.5 55.8 95.9 1.6 94.6 43.9 11.6 98.0 98.8 57.9	1.2 - - .3 3.7 1.9 .8 1.5
Silver Springs CDP, Lyan Caunty Smith Valley CDP, Lyan County Sparks city, Washae Caunty Spring Greek CDP, Elko County Spring Valley CDP, Clark Caunty Stateline CDP, Dauglas Caunty Sunrise Manar CDP, Clark Caunty Sun Valley CDP, Washae Caunty Tanapah CDP, Nye Caunty Wadswarth CDP, Washae County	1 D7D 398 21 66D 1 914 22 236 634 37 264 4 257 1 692 295	26.1 21.4 30.8 72.6 61.6 30.6 54.7 27.0 45.5 28.8	.6 31.9 4.0 .8 8 - 5.4 .4 .7 18.5 5.1	12.6 11.6 20.2 3.1 12.1 4.4 14.7 7.3 22.5	6.2 16.3 14.0 10.7 20.8 4.4 11.9 6.2 8.2 9.2	9.6 10.7 2.4 4 5.4	2.3 	58.4 - 99.6 92.3 99.0 85.8 97.6 97.5 99.6 44.1	.7 	1.5 - .9 .3 .1 4.4 .6 .4 .4
Wells city, Elka County West Wendaver CDP, Elka County Winchester CDP, Clark County Winnemucca city, Humbaldt County Yeringtan city, Lyan Caunty Zephyr Cove-Round Hill Village CDP, Dauglas Caunty	562 770 12 485 2 442 1 123	28.1 80.6 22.D 33.3 25.1	18.5 .9 — 10.6 16.6	21.D 38.8 34.6 18.6 21.3	11.4 3.5 6.3 10.1 5.5	17.5 - .4 26.5	2.7 -3 .5 .4	99.5 98.7 99.0 95.1 98.3	97.9 100.0 99.9 98.2 97.9	.9 2.2 - .9 .2

Table 13. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

County County Subdivision Place The State Churchill County Carson Sink division Dixie Valley division Fallon division	All occupied housing units	Utility gas	Battled, tank,	ause heating fuel			Vehi	cles available		
The State Churchill County Carson Sink division Oixie Valley division Fallan division	hausing units	Utility gas	Rattled test							
Churchill Caunty	466 297		or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel ail, kero- sene, etc.	Other or nane	- • Nane	1	2 or more	Na telephane in unit
Carson Sink division Oixie Valley division Fallan division		47.7	6.0	39.3	3.7	3.3	7.8	37.4	54.8	5.4
ralian division	6 666	54 7	18.3	4.4	11.5	11.1	6.0	27.8	66.2	5.8
F-Man art	78 6 588	55.4	56.4 17.8	4.4	28.2 11.3	15.4 11.1	10.3	3.8 28.0	85.9 66.0	21.8 5.6
Fallon Station COP	2 620 199	83.8 91.5	1.0	6.6 8.5	7.2	1.5	10.2	41.2 38.7	48.6 61.3	8.7
Clark County	287 025 8 475	43.7 30.0	1.6 12.9	53.8 52.4	.1 .4	.7 4.3	8.3 3.7	39.9 33.8	51.8 62.5	4.3 6.8
Boulder City city (pt.) Enterprise CDP (pt.)	274	1.8	23.7	66.4	_	8.0	Ξ	6.6	93.4	1.5
Henderson city (pt.) Indian Springs COP Las Vegas city (pt.)	387	9.8	50.9	38.0	-	1.3	4.9	33.3	61.8	11.9
Loughlin COP Mesquite city	1 925 596	57.9	1.9 3.7	39.3 93.0	=	.9 3.4	6.0 10.7	48.6 34.7	45.4 54.5	6.7 14.4
Moapa Valley COP	1 127	19	7.9	88.2	_	2.0	3.6	25.7	70.6	5.1
Los Vegas division	1 523 278 550	67.6 44.2	1.4 1.3	30.0 53.8	.5 .1	.5	1.9 8.4	27.2 40.1	70.9 51.5	.7 4.2
Boulder City city (pt.) East Las Vegas COP Enterprise CDP (pt.)	4 998 4 367 2 060	47.0 42.7	1 9 6.5	50.3 49.7	_	.7 1.0	3.7 5.7 1.7	35.9 43.7 29.8	60.4 50.6 68.5	1.9 4.3 .7
Henderson city (pt.) Las Vegas city (pt.)	23 237 99 735	14.9 55.5 40.8	1.1 1.0 .9	82.6 42.4 57.6		1.5 1.0 .6	3.8 10.8	32.0 37.7	64.1 51.5	2.0 5.2
Nellis AF8 COP North Las Vegas city (pt.)	1 905 14 525	64.0 40.7	1.2	34.5 55.3	1 1	.3	3.0 12.2	54.8 39.9	42.2 47 9	6.1 9.5
Paradise COP Spring Valley CDP	56 731 20 282	36.8 62.5	.8 .4	61.9 36.3	.1	.3 .8	10.6 3.1	47.0 35.4	42.4 61.6	3.9
Sunrise Manor CDP (pt.) Winchester CDP	33 343 11 343	57.2 35.7	2.4 1.9	39.7 61 9	.1	.3	4.6 10.0	41.0 51.3	54.4 38.6	3.6 3.6
Douglos County Gardnerville-Minden division	10 571 5 716	56.3 57.2	12.0 10.3	8.5 7.5	8 2 8 3	14.9 16.8	2.6	24.2 23.0	73.2 74.9	3.4 3.7
Gardnerville CDP Gardnerville Ranchos CDP	1 032 2 515	81.6 55.7	1 7 7.6	4.6 10 6	5.4 6.8	6.7 19.3	2.9 1.7	43.3 19.4	53.8 78.9	5.5 2.6
Johnson Lane CDP Minden CDP	834 583	58.5 85.4	5.2 7	7 9 1 9	8.6 8.7	19 8 3.3	3.3	13.1 24.4	86.9 72.4	1.1
Genoa-Jacks Volley division	1 548 894	57.5 82 9	12 1	5.9 3.7	13 2 2.3	11.3 9.3	.7 1.2	21.1 25.3	78.2 73.5	1.2 1.9 11.3
Pine Nut division Topaz Lake division Zephyr Cove division	115 604 2 588	69.5	39.1 53.8 4.8	4.3 2.3 13.9	13.9 7.5 5.0	42.6 36.4 6.7	1.0	6.1 26.2 28.9	93.9 72.8 65.8	3.6 3.6
Kingsbury CDP Stateline COP	912 575	83.6 56.0	15	9.0 24.5	J.0 	5.9 14.6	3.7 11.1	23.5 40.3	72.8 48.5	1.9 9.7
Zepnyr Cove-Kound Hill Village CUP	664	74 1	1 5	18 1	4 8	1.5	4 1	34.9	61.0	3.0
Elka County Carlin division Carlin city	11 777 838 799	39 8 61 9 65.0	22 2 13 5 11 3	24.4 16 8 16 6	5.0 1.6 1.0	8.6 6.2 6.1	6.0 2.6 2.8	32.9 28.8 29.3	61.2 68.6 68.0	16.6 21.0 19.6
Elko division	8 524 5 465	48.5 69.0	22.0 5.5	16.2 14.9	5.4 6.9	7.9 3.7	4.4 6.1	31.6 36.7	64.0 57.2	11.0 11.9
Spring Creek COP	1 811 453	2 1	56.3 5.1	22 1 93 4	1.8	17.7 1.5	.3 20.3	18 2 47.7	81.6 32.0	2.9 37.1
Jarbidge division	47 80	8 8	36.2 51.3	6.4 21 3	-	57.4 18.8	14.9 22.5	36.2 51.3	48.9 26.3	27.7 62.5
Mountain City division Owyhee CDP Wells division	455 295 630	1.5 2.4 1.1	23 7 6.1 28 3	45.3 61.7 37.0	9.0 2.4 12.4	20.4 27.5 21.3	7.5 11.5 5.9	36.3 39.7 33.8	56.3 48.8 60.3	33.6 34.2 21.0
Wells city	454 750	1.5	30.2 33.7	41.0 62.3	13.2	14.1	8.1 15.9	36.8 38.0	55.1 46.1	20.3 43.2
West Wendover COP	692	2.3	34 7	61 6	_	1.4	15.6	37.4	47.0	43.4
Smeralda County Goldfield division Silverpeak division	588 311 277	.7	59.0 56.6 61.7	18.7 20.3 17.0	1.4 1.9 .7	20.6 21.2 19.9	7 1 5.8 8.7	35.4 39.5 30.7	57.5 54.7 60.6	26.9 23.8 30.3
Beowawe division Eureka division	617 176 441	3.4	63.9 69.3 61.7	14.7 6 8 17 9	2.6 .6 3.4	15.4 11.4 17.0	4.5 5.1 4.3	34.8 27.8 37.6	60.6 67.0 58.0	24.5 28.4 22.9
Humboldt County	4 538	52.9	13.8	19 4	6.6	7.4	6.6	28.6	64.8	10.9
Golconda division	235 420	3.4 .5	73 2 16.9	57.4	3.4 7.4	20.0 17.9	20.9 10.5	42.1 26.7	37.0 62.9	27.7 20.7
McDermitt CDP Summit Lake division	105	19	7.6 14.7	38.1 52.0	4.8 4.9	47.6 28.4	25.7	32.4 19.6	41.9 80.4	46.7 35.3
Winnemucco division Winnemucco city	3 781 2 303	63.2 65.8	9.7 4.8	15.5 17.8	6.7 8 2	4.9 3.4	5.4 7.6	28.2 31.5	66.4 60.9	8.1 6.1
Austin division	2 212 378	56.5	22.0 59.5	7.8 2.1	4.6 13.5	9.2 24.9	5.1 6.6	28.5 12.2	66.5 81.2	12.5 12.2
Battle Mountain division Battle Mountain COP	1 834 1 265	68 1 77.2	14.2 7.4	9.0 10.4	2.7 1.7	5.9 3.3	4.7 5.4	31.8 33.8	63.4 60.9	12.5 12.4
Alomo division	1 325 321	_	10.3 15.9	58.6 66.0	5.1	26.0 18.1	8.8 5.6	30.0 24.9	61.1 69.5	12.5 11.2
Caliente division	413	_	7.7 5.1	57.9 60.1	8.0 8.4	26.4 26.5	13.1 13.7	32.7 31.6	54.2 54.7	18.2 14.0
Pioche division Caliente city (pt)	591	Ξ	9.1	55.2	5.8	29.9	7.6	31.0	61.4	9.3
Lyon County Dayton division	7 680 1 621	45.5 49.7	28.7 32.1	4.9 4.1	7.1 1.5	13.7 12.5	4.1 1.0	29.7 29.8	66.2 69.2	12.1 10.0
Payton COP Fernley division	850 1 878	62.0 73.7	22.0 10.3	7 9 4.3	1.5 4.1	6.6 7.6	1.9 3.1	32.9 24.3	65.2 72.5	12.9 7.3
Silver Springs division	1 875	73.8 21 9	10.3 51.4	4.3 3.3	3.9 5.5	7.6 18.0	3.1 2.7	24.4 29.8	72.5 67.5	7.4 18.1 17.9
Salver Springs COP Smith division Smith Valley COP	926 384 339	31.5	46.5 44.5 41.3	1.7 7.6	5.1 24.7 28.0	15.1 23.2 22.1	.8 1.0 1.2	30.0 29.2 29.5	69.2 69.8 69.3	9.9 5.6
Yerington division Yerington dity	2 446 1 044	41.4 73.9	41.3 25.7 7.7	8.6 6.4 4.1	28.0 11.2 7.2	15.4 7.2	8.1 11.2	33.9 40.8	57.9 48.0	14.3 14.1

Table 13. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Ooto bosed on somple and subject to sompling, variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State						Percent with—				
County Subdivision			Hou	use heoting fuel			Veh	icles ovoiloble		
County Subdivision Place	All occupied housing units	Utility gos	8ottled, tonk, or LP gos	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	No telephone in unit
Minerol County	2 529 2 013	2.2 2.5	62.3 63.4	6.8 6.9	3.9 3.1	24.8 24.0	6.8 6.0	32.3 32.6	60.9 61.4	13.1 8.5
Howthorne COP	1 663	-	67.4	6.4	.8	25.4	6.2	31.5	62.3	8.2
Mino division Wolker River division	235 281	1.8	67.2 49.8	12.1	6.0 7.8	26.8 28.5	5.5 13.5	35.7 27.0	58.7 59.4	25.5 35.6
Schurz COP	234	2.1	53.4	11.5	7.8	25.6	9.0	28.2	62.8	32.9
Nye County Amorgoso Volley division	6 664 253	.6	51.8 61.3	36.1 34.8	2.3	9.2 4.0	3.8 12.6	32.8 29.2	63.4 58.1	14.1 18.2
8eotty division	762	_	61.7	34.8 35.7	_	2.6	4.5	47.6	47.9	27.4
8eotty COP	747	-	60.9	36.4	-	2.7	4.6	48.6	46.9	26.6
Crystol division Pohrump COP (pt.)	49	_	20.4	61.2 100.0	-	18.4	14.3 -100.0	18.4	67.3	36.7
Duckwoter division	126	_	65.9	13.5	13.5	7.1	11.1	17.5	71.4	25.4
Gobbs division	298	.3	59.7	2.7	2.0	35.2	4.0	25.5	70.5	20.8
Gobbs city	250 3 022	.6	55.2	2.4	1.6	40.8	4.0 3.0	25.6 31.7	70.4 65.3	19.2 10.4
Pohrump division Pohrump COP (pt.)	3 022	.6 .6	44.1 44.2	49.5 49.6	1.3 1.3	4.6 4.4	3.0	31.7	65.2	10.4
Rolston division	56	_	87.5	_	_	12.5	_	28.6	71.4	58.9
Round Mountoin division	678	6	67.6	12.5	1.8	17.6	.9	28.2	70.9	17.6
Tonopoh division Tonopoh COP	1 420 1 388	1.3 1.3	50.3 49.9	29.1 29.5	5.5 5.1	13.9 14.2	4.2 4.3	33.5 33.4	62.3 62.3	7.4 6.7
Yucco Flot division	-	-	-	~	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pershing County	1 614	30.8	35.7	6.9	9.5	17.1	7.0	29.6 25.5	63.4 67.8	18.8 23.8
Imloy division	428 1 186	3.0 40.8	53.5 29.3	13.1 4.6	11.0 8.9	19.4 16.3	6.8 7.1	31.0	61.9	17.0
Lovelock city	787	55.0	21.9	5.1	8.8	9.3	10.3	35.2	54.5	18.4
Storey County	1 006 252	13.9 54.4	40.9 32.9	9.1 2.0	10.6	25.4 10.7	3.6 4.0	24.1 18.3	72.4 77.8	5.7 2.0
Virginio City division	754	.4	43.5	11.5	14.2	30.4	3.4	26.0	70.6	6.9
Woshoe CountyFlonigon division	102 294 308	60.6 3.9	6.3 32.5	16.6 10.7	11.8 12.7	4.7 40.3	8.3	35.3 9.4	56.4 90.6	5.3 13.6
Gerloch division	228	3.7	37.7	-	34.2	28.1	13.2	36.4	50.4	32.0
Incline Villoge division	3 137	73.0	3.2	14.3	2.2	7.2	2.4	29.9	67.7	1.4
Incline Villoge-Crystol 8oy COP (pt.) New Woshoe City division	2 963 3 728	73.6 29.9	3.0 22.1	13.6 6.5	2.1 29.5	7.7 12.0	2.3	29.5 16.4	68.2 82.8	2.1
New Woshoe City COP	1 035	38.0	14.5	5.8	31.0	10.7	.0	12.0	88.0	2.4
Reno city (pt.)	2	-	100.0	_	. 7			47.0	100.0	25.4
Pyromid Loke division Wodsworth COP	566 264	56.2 96.6	30.4 .8	3.9 .4	1.1	8.5 2.3	8.7 4.9	55.3	44.3 39.8	17.8
Reno-Sporks division	93 389	61.9	5.4	17.3	11.3	4.0	8.9	36.4	54.7	5.3
Reno city (pt.)	57 284	61.0	2.6	20.6	12.9	2.8	11.4	41.2	47.3 57.7	6.6 4.1
Sporks city Sun Volley COP	20 561 4 048	75.0 82.2	2.9 5.5	16.8 4.4	3.5 3.6	1.9 4.2	6.7 3.5	35.6 30.0	66.5	3.2
Verdi division	938	49.9	8.2	4.4	23.2	14.3	.7	17.0	82.3	2.3
Incline Villoge-Crystol 8oy COP (pt.)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reno city (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-
White Pine County	3 296	2.3	40.1	23.7	11.7	22.2	4.7 3.7	31.8 34.8	63.5 61.5	13.0 18.5
8oker division Cherry Creek division	135	3.7	37.0 100.0	24.4	6.7	28.1	3.7	68.4	31.6	88.6
Ely division	2 160	2.9	40.5	28.3	13.1	15.1	6.4	33.9	59.7	12.6
Ely city	1 844	2.8	41.6	24.6	14.8	16.3	7.0	37.1 31.8	55.9 68.2	12.0 16.8
Lund division McGill division	173 556	Ξ	22.5 40.6	17.9 15.6	12.7 8.3	46.8 35.4	1.8	22.8	75.4	2.9 2.2
McGill COP	490	-	41.0	14.1	8.4	36.5	2.0	23.7	74.3	2.2
Ruth division	193	3.6	28.0	8.8	14.0	45.6	5.9	17.1 36.2	82.9 57.9	8.3 3.7
Corson City	15 895	77.8	1.8	12.8	4.2	3.4	3.9	30.2	37.9	3.7

Table 14. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

[Oata bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State		Percent with—										
County Place and [In Selected			Hou	se heating fuel			Vehic	les available				
States] County Subdivision	All accupied housing units	Utility gas	Battled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel ail, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	Nane	1	2 or more	No telephone in unit		
The State	466 2 97	47.7	6.0	39.3	3.7	3.3	7.8	37.4	54.8	5.4		
COUNTY												
Churchill County Clark Caunty Oauglas County Elka County Esmerolda County Eureka County Humboldt County Lander Caunty Lincoln County Lyon Caunty	6 666 287 025 10 571 11 777 588 617 4 538 2 212 1 325 7 680	54.7 43.7 56.3 39.8 .3 3.4 52.9 56.5 45.5	18.3 1.6 12.0 22.2 59.0 63.9 13.8 22.0 10.3 28.7	4.4 53.8 8.5 24.4 18.7 14.7 19.4 7.8 58.6 4.9	11.5 .1 8.2 5.0 1.4 2.6 6.6 4.6 5.1 7.1	11.1 .7 14.9 8.6 20.6 15.4 7.4 9.2 26.0 13.7	6.0 8.3 2.6 6.0 7.1 4.5 6.6 5.1 8.8 4.1	27.8 39.9 24.2 32.9 35.4 34.8 28.6 28.5 30.0 29.7	66.2 51.8 73.2 61.2 57.5 60.6 64.8 66.5 61.1 66.2	5.8 4.3 3.4 16.6 26.9 24.5 10.9 12.5 12.5		
Mineral County Nye County Pershing County Starey County Woshoe County White Pine County Carson City	2 529 6 664 1 614 1 006 102 294 3 296 15 895	2.2 .6 30.8 13.9 60.6 2.3 77.8	62.3 51.8 35.7 40.9 6.3 40.1 1.8	6.8 36.1 6.9 9.1 16.6 23.7 12.8	3.9 2.3 9.5 10.6 11.8 11.7 4.2	24.8 9.2 17.1 25.4 4.7 22.2 3.4	6.8 3.8 7.0 3.6 8.3 4.7 5.9	32.3 32.8 29.6 24.1 35.3 31.8 36.2	60.9 63.4 63.4 72.4 56.4 63.5 57.9	13.1 14.1 18.8 5.7 5.3 13.0		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Battle Mountoin COP, Lander Caunty Beatty COP, Nye Caunty Baulder City city. Clark County. Caliente city, Lincoln Caunty. Carlin city, Elka County Carson City Oayton COP, Lyon Caunty East Los Vegas COP. Clark County Elka city, Elko County Ely city. White Pine Caunty	1 265 747 4 998 393 799 15 895 850 4 367 5 465 1 844	77.2 47.0 - 65.0 77.8 62.0 42.7 69.0 2.8	7.4 60.9 1.9 5.1 11.3 1.8 22.0 6.5 5.5	10.4 36.4 50.3 60.1 16.6 12.8 7.9 49.7 14.9 24.6	1.7 - 8.4 1.0 4.2 1.5 - 6.9 14.8	3.3 2.7 .7 26.5 6.1 3.4 6.6 1.0 3.7 16.3	5.4 4.6 3.7 13.7 2.8 5.9 1.9 5.7 6.1 7.0	33.8 48.6 35.9 31.6 29.3 36.2 32.9 43.7 36.7 37.1	60.9 46.9 60.4 54.7 68.0 57.9 65.2 50.6 57.2 55.9	12.4 26.6 1.9 14.0 19.6 3.7 12.9 4.3 11.9		
Enterprise COP, Clark County Fallon city, Churchill (aunty Fallon Station CDP, Churchill County Fernley COP, Lyon County Garbas city, Nye County Gardnerville COP, Douglas County Gardnerville Ranchos COP, Douglas County Hawthorne CDP, Mineral Caunty Henderson city, Clark County Incline Village-Crystal Bay CDP, Washoe County	2 334 2 620 199 1 875 250 1 032 2 515 1 663 23 237 2 963	13.4 83.8 91.5 73.8 - 81.6 55.7 - 55.5	3.7 1.0 - 10.3 55.2 1 7 7 6 67.4 1.0	80.7 6.6 8.5 4.3 2.4 4.6 10.6 6.4 42.4	7.2 3.9 1.6 5.4 6.8 8 -	2 2 1.5 - 7.6 40.8 6 7 19.3 25.4 1.0	1.5 10.2 3.1 4.0 2.9 1.7 6.2 3.8	27.0 41.2 38.7 24.4 25.6 43.3 19.4 31.5 32.0	71.4 48.6 61.3 72.5 70.4 53.8 78.9 62.3 64.1	.8 8.7 7.4 19.2 5.5 2.6 8.2 2.0		
Indian Hills COP. Douglas County Indian Springs CDP Clark County Johnson Lone COP. Douglas County Kingsbury COP, Douglas County Las Vegas city, Clark County Laughlin COP, Clark County Lovelock city, Pershing County McDermitt CDP, Humboldt County McGill COP, White Pine County McGill COP, White Pine County Mesquite city, Clark County	894 387 834 912 99 735 1 925 787 105 490 596	82.9 9 8 58.5 83.6 40.8 57.9 55.0	1.8 50 9 5.2 1.5 9 1 9 21 9 7.6 41.0 3.7	3.7 38.0 7.9 9.0 57.6 39.3 5.1 38.1 14.1 93.0	2.3 8.6 - .1 8.8 4.8 8.4	9.3 1.3 19.8 5.9 6 6 9 9.3 47.6 36.5 3.4	1.2 4.9 3.7 10.8 6.0 10.3 25.7 2.0 10.7	25.3 33.3 13.1 23.5 37.7 48.6 35.2 32.4 23.7 34.7	73.5 61.8 86.9 72.8 51.5 45.4 54.5 41.9 74.3 54.5	1.9 11.9 1.1 1.9 5.2 6.7 18.4 46.7 2.2 14.4		
Minden CDP, Douglas County	583 1 127 1 905 1 035 14 525 295 3 024 56 731 57 286 234	85.4 1.9 64.0 38.0 40.7 2.4 6 36.8 61.0 2.1	7 7 9 1.2 14.5 2.7 6 1 44.1 8 2 6 53.4	1.9 88 2 34 5 5 8 55.3 61.7 49.7 61.9 20.6	8.7 - 31.0 .1 2.4 1.3 .1 12.9 7.3	3.3 2.0 .3 10.7 1.2 27.5 4.4 .3 2.8 25.6	3.3 3.6 3.0 - 12.2 11.5 3.2 10.6 11.4 9.0	24.4 25.7 54.8 12.0 39.9 39.7 31.7 47.0 41.2 28.2	72.4 70.6 42.2 88.0 47.9 48.8 65.1 42.4 47.3 62.8	.7 5.1 6.1 2.4 9.5 34.2 10.2 3.9 6.6 32.9		
Silver Springs CDP. Lyon County	926 339 20 561 1 811 20 282 575 34 866 4 048 1 388 264	31.5 -75.0 2.1 62.5 56.0 57.7 82.2 1.3 96.6	46.5 41.3 2.9 56.3 4.9 2.4 5.5 49.9	1.7 8 6 16 8 22.1 36.3 24.5 39.3 4 4 29.5	5.1 28.0 3.5 1.8 - - .1 3.6 5.1	15.1 22.1 1.9 17.7 .8 14.6 .6 4.2 14.2 2.3	8 1.2 6.7 .3 3.1 11.1 4.5 3.5 4.3 4.9	30.0 29.5 35.6 18.2 35.4 40.3 40.4 30.0 33.4 55.3	69.2 69.3 57.7 81.6 61.6 48.5 55.1 66.5 62.3 39.8	17.9 5.6 4.1 2.9 9.7 3.5 3.2 6.7 17.8		
Wells city, Elka County West Wendover COP, Elka County Winchester COP, Clark County Winnemucca city, Humboldt County Yerington city, Lyon County Zephyr Cave-Round Hill Village COP, Oouglas County	454 692 11 343 2 303 1 044	1.5 2.3 35.7 65.8 73.9	30.2 34.7 1.9 4.8 7.7	41.0 61.6 61.9 17.8 4.1	13.2 - 2 8.2 7.2 4.8	14.1 1.4 .3 3.4 7.2	8.1 15.6 10.0 7.6 11.2	36.8 37.4 51.3 31.5 40.8	55.1 47.0 38.6 60.9 48.0	20.3 43.4 3.6 6.1 14.1		

Table 15. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990

[Ooto bosed on somple and subject to sompling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[Uoto bosed on somple ond subject to sompline		ccupied housing		terms ond meon		-	upied housing ur	nits			All renter-o	ccupied hous	ng units	
		Percent with	ved into	With	h o mortgogo	e	Not	t mortgoged			Percent wi	oved into		enter paying rent
State County County Subdivision Place	Total	1989 to Morch 1990	1969 or eorlier	Total	Medion selected monthly owner costs (dollors)	Medion selected monthly owner costs os o percent- oge of household income in 1989	Totol	Medion selected monthly owner costs (dollors)	Medion selected monthly owner costs os o percent- age of household income in 1989	Totol	1989 to Morch 1990	1969 or eorlier	Median gross rent (dol- lors)	Medion gross rent os o per- centoge of household income in 1989
The State	255 490	18.3	11.2	151 185	833	22.4	34 750	204	11.9	210 807	55.8	.9	509	26.8
Churchill County Corson Sink division Oixie Volley division Follon division Follon city Follon Stotion COP	4 204 	13.2 - - 13.3 14.0 -	15.0 - 26.3 14.9 20.0	1 488 - 1 488 656	695 - - 695 653	21.4 - - 21.4 21.9 -	699 - 10 689 341 -	169 - 400 167 162	12.0 - 32.5 11.8 12.1	2 462 	56.6 - 17.5 57.2 64.1 64.3	2.6 - 17.5 2.3 1.4	459 - 475 458 461 463	24.4 35.0+ 24.4 24.9 23.0
Clork County Clork division Boulder City city (pt.) Enterprise COP (pt.) Henderson city (pt.) Indion Springs CDP Los Vegos city (pt.) Loughlin CDP	149 007 5 167 - 256 - 265 - 504	19.0 14.0 - 13.7 - 10.9 - 39.7	10.2 8.7 - 4.3 - 19.6	99 490 2 078 - 152 - 23 - 316	818 852 - 930 - 839 - 939	22.4 24.7 27.5 35.0+	17 569 769 - 35 - 29 - 78	203 165 - 183 - 138 - 185	11.6 11.9 - 18.4 - 10.0 - 15.3	138 018 3 308 - 18 - 122 - 1 421	57.2 59.7 - - 70.5 - 69.0	.7 .2 - - - -	516 519 - 541 - 396 - 585	27.3 24.7 - 16.4 - 15.8 - 24.7
Mesquite city Moopo Volley CDP North Los Vegos city (pt.)	286 937	6.3 9.2	18.2 14.5	94 268	642 659	20.8 21.0	72 202	145 165	12.0 10.7	310 190	56.5 31.6	1.6	408 356	23.3 26.8
Sunrise Monor CDP (pt.) Los Vegos division Boulder City city (pt.) Eost Los Vegos CDP Enterprise CDP (pt.) Henderson city (pt.) Los Vegos city (pt.) Nellis AFB COP North Los Vegos city (pt.) Porodise COP Spring Volley CDP Sunrise Monor COP (pt.) Winchester COP	922 143 840 3 701 2 447 1 393 14 940 50 246 91 7 244 22 651 12 227 20 472 4 915	21.6 19.2 12.5 23.0 15.0 25.4 21.1 31.9 10.9 16.9 18.5 17.5	7 10.3 10.9 8.0 6.3 7.5 14.5 - 25.1 5.4 1.1 7.0	772 97 412 1 705 1 513 981 11 036 37 334 5 175 15 439 9 175 10 175 2 622	859 818 926 677 1 208 904 801 	22.3 22.9 23.6 22.8 23.4 22.2 21.0 21.9 22.3 22.9	115 16 800 906 163 223 2 036 7 254 - 1 029 2 217 1 031 1 000 468	210 205 181 175 264 190 198 249 258 173 223	12.5 11.6 11.0 10.5 11.7 11.7 11.6 12.4 12.1 11.2 11.6	601 134 710 1 297 1 920 667 8 297 49 489 1 814 7 281 34 080 8 055 12 871 6 428	66.7 57.1 51.6 49.6 60.6 68.2 57.9 60.3 51.1 53.6 65.4 62.8 44.9	7 1.4 - .7 .4 1.2 - .7 .7 .7 .3	516 516 581 476 535 616 490 447 426 515 642 531	28.7 27.4 26.7 28.4 24.0 25.6 27.3 22.7 27.7 28.7 24.7 27.5 28.8
Douglos County Gordnerville-Minden division Gordnerville COP Gordnerville Ronchos COP Johnson Lone CDP Minden COP Genoo-Jocks Volley division Indion Hills COP Pine Nut division	7 301 3 963 481 1 708 744 421 1 204 662 115	19.0 20.4 16.0 23.0 17.3 12.8 20.0 18.1 36.5	6.4 5.4 13.5 .3 3.1 13.1 8.6 2.7 7.0	4 033 2 488 200 1 292 515 204 647 405	844 800 703 775 822 950 843 781 1 306	22.6 22.2 18.7 22.4 23.2 20.4 23.0 23.2 16.5	1 583 865 87 302 145 206 244 65	213 187 164 195 171 199 235 188 138	11.8 12.0 13.4 11.9 11.6 12.2 10.8 11.4 10.0	3 270 1 753 551 807 90 162 344 232	50.7 53.6 51.9 58.9 51.1 53.1 40.1 47.0	1.7 1.5 .7 -6.7 2.5 1.7	621 604 537 673 818 495 663 662	26.3 25.5 23.5 26.9 29.4 27.1 23.3 23.4
Topoz Loke division	522 1 497 567 231 358	16.1 14.2 18.2 16.9 11.2	1.5 9.1 4.2 12.1 13.4	64 790 356 56 195	731 1 068 1 032 200– 1 045	15.6 24.6 24.0 35.0+ 24.7	107 352 94 - 112	212 376 350 - 371	10.4 12.8 10.0 — 11.5	82 1 091 345 344 306	91.5 46.4 55.4 57.0 36.9	2.0 2.3 - 4.6	532 663 623 573 964	26.4 27.8 30.3 24.7 29.3
Elko County Corlin division Corlin city Elko division Elko city Spring Creek COP Jockpot division Jorbidge division Montello division Mountoin City division	7 592 589 569 5 749 3 262 1 557 1 142 29 38 271	28.3 27.8 25.7 30.2 27.4 37.1 6.3 48.3 - 9.6	11.7 12.9 13.4 10.9 17.1 .9 - 31.0 21.1 19.9	2 859 109 109 2 401 1 579 560 15 - - 99	787 658 658 807 796 853 717 —	18.3 15.4 15.4 18.4 18.5 20.0 16.7 —	940 117 117 630 531 39 - 20 23 36 32	176 156 156 191 190 239 - 142 116	11.9 12.3 12.3 11.9 11.9 10.8 	4 185 249 230 2 775 2 203 254 311 18 42 184	59.5 65.9 68.3 59.1 57.9 81.1 61.7 100.0 23.8 37.5	1.5 1.6 1.7 1.8 2.1 - -	435 471 471 500 481 607 240 - 303 212	21.9 18.2 21.9 22.2 21.0 21.4 - 10.0 15.7
Owyhee CDP Wells division Wells city West Wendover division West Wendover COP	194 410 303 364 330	7.2 16.8 18.5 35.2 38.8	17.0 23.7 21.8 5.8	99 119 107 116 116	200– 625 623 933 933	14.0 17.2 18.1 26.5 26.5	32 104 94 10 10	100– 167 169 175 175	11.4 13.4 13.9 10.0 10.0	101 220 151 386 362	42.6 58.2 61.6 69.4 71.5	4.1 2.6 - -	199 367 383 312 312	17.2 22.5 20.4 26.7 25.0
Esmeroldo County Goldfield division Silverpeak division	355 200 155	31.3 35.5 25.8	10.1 10.0 10.3	13 11 2	730 750 350	18.6 20.8 10.0	53 33 20	128 120 158	12.7 14.1 11.1	233 111 122	65.2 64.0 66.4	=======================================	351 414 267	16.8 18.1 15.3
Eureko County	421 129 292	27.6 34.9 24.3	12.8 8.5 14.7	18 4 14	600 400 700	15.0 10.0 17.5	60 7 53	153 113 160	13.6 10.0 14.3	196 47 149	54.1 63.8 51.0	=	424 297 454	14.3 11.5 15.5
Humboldt County_ Golcondo division	3 054 149 262 91 62 2 581 1 432	23.2 30.2 12.6 16.5 8.1 24.3 23.3	16.0 30.9 31.7 35.2 22.6 13.4 19.3	968 20 25 15 5 918 637	659 391 286 256 550 683 661	18.9 { 35.0+ 26.8 35.0+ 10.0 18.4 17.8	440 14 43 15 3 380 331	169 135 181 100– 113 170 170	11.6 10.0 15.6 14.0 21.3 11.3	1 484 86 158 14 40 1 200 871	50.5 50.0 49.4 21.4 62.5 50.3 51.3	3.4 11.6 — 12.5 3.0 3.0	449 464 300 - 175 453 442	18.4 14.9 10.0 - 10.0 19.5 20.7
Londer County Austin division Bottle Mountoin division Bottle Mountoin CDP	1 555 237 1 318 816	30.0 4.6 34.6 29.8	6.2 8.0 5.9 8.3	231 31 200 172	632 650 626 625	15.6 21.6 14.2 13.9	160 41 119 82	200 247 184 202	14.7 24.7 12.3 13.0	657 141 516 449	64.4 66.7 63.8 67.7	1.1 - 1.4 1.6	374 432 366 367	18.8 26.5 17.8 17.9
Lincoln County	974 259 276 263 439	12.4 18.1 13.0 13.7 8.7	26.8 10.0 27.5 28.9 36.2	230 76 64 64 90 –	500 495 471 471 542	16.1 19.5 14.2 14.2 15.3	328 14 116 116 198	128 106 135 135 124	11.7 10.0 12.1 12.1 11.6	351 62 137 130 152	51.0 61.3 52.6 53.1 45.4	1.4 - 3.6 3.8 - -	264 309 245 245 254	21.7 22.5 22.3 22.3 21.3

Table 15. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[Dato based on somple and subject to sompling		ccupied housin		erns one mean			upied housing	units			All renter-o	ccupied hous	ing units	
State		Percent wit holder mo unit	ved into	With	o mortgoge			Not mortgoged			Percent wi holder mo unit	oved into		enter aaying rent
County County Subdivision Place	Total	1989 to Morch 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Medion selected monthly owner costs (dollors)	Median selected monthly owner costs os a percent- oge of household income in 1989	Tot	Medion selected monthly owner costs al (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as o percent- oge of household income in 1989	Totol	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Medion gross rent (dol- lars)	Medion grass rent as a per- centage of household income in 1989
Lyon County Dayton division Dayton COP Fernley division Fernley COP Silver Springs division Silver Springs COP Smith division Smith Volley CDP Yerington division Yerington division	5 560 1 223 605 1 367 1 364 1 136 800 207 193 1 627 652	15.2 22.1 28.3 13.4 13.4 12.2 13.9 14.0 15.0 13.6 10.9	8.2 1.1 .8 4.8 4.8 2.1 2.4 11.6 12.4 20.2 25.2	1 729 541 284 625 625 40 20 38 38 485 273	661 692 795 712 712 491 560 495 495 536 493	22.2 21.8 21.7 23.1 23.1 12.9 10.0 30.0 30.0 21.1 20.9	12 12 12 10	8 183 3 211 5 168 5 168 1 180 5 179 4 195 7 190 7 159	12.4 10.0 10.0 10.7 10.7 23.4 22.6 13.0 13.4 11.5	2 120 398 245 511 511 215 126 177 146 819 392	52.3 47.0 35.5 58.1 58.1 63.3 48.4 58.8 54.8 46.9 46.7	1.8 	391 497 418 415 415 473 457 539 539 323 306	25.0 26.2 26.8 23.8 23.8 33.4 30.1 14.4 14.4 24.1 25.3
Mineral County	1 681 1 294 1 160 169 218 177	7 2 6.7 6.4 12.4 6.0 5.6	20.3 19.2 21.4 37.3 14 2 17.5	576 472 429 6 98 91	539 593 583 200– 226 233	16.4 17.4 17.4 10.0 13.1 13.5	3	2 169	14.6 14.5 14.4 14.9 15.6 17.4	848 719 503 66 63 57	57.4 57.6 59.0 72.7 39.7 43.9	1.5 1.8 2.6 — —	432 448 432 265 196 196	20.8 21.3 21.7 15.6 17.1 17.1
Nye County	4 677 188 408 403 49	27.7 26.1 37.5 38.0	4.7 - 5.4 5.5 -	660 6 37 37 7	716 650 636 636 1 125	17.9 27.5 17.6 17.6 32.5	2 2	2 157 9 125 9 233 9 233 	14.5	1 987 65 354 344	62.9 86.2 71.5 70.6	.8 - 2.5 2.6	380 412 334 334	17.7 17.6 15.5 15.5
Pahrump COP (pt.) Ouckwater division	7 81 152 139 2 476 2 471 25 475 823 798	4.9 13.2 12.2 26.3 26.3 100.0 34.5 27.8 26.9	32.1 19.1 20.9 .4 .4 - 3.2 14.1 14.5	7 34 34 310 310 - 259 259	200- 433 433 691 691 - 795 795	10.0 11.7 11.7 18.3 18.3 - 18.1 18.1	25 25	4 135 3 138 3 191	10.6 12.2 12.4 10.7 10.7 13.5 13.6	45 146 111 546 546 31 203 597 590	51.1 47.3 52.3 64.8 64.8 22.6 64.0 59.8 60.5	6.7 2.1 - - - - - -	188 285 304 402 402 - 283 443 445	11.9 13.3 13.1 23.1 23.1 21.1 11.1 18.6 18.9
Pershing County Imlay division Lovelock division Lovelock city	980 283 697 419	16.1 16.6 15.9 13.4	16.6 8.5 19.9 26.3	181 10 171 117	638 817 628 642	21.2 16.7 21.3 20.1	20 1 18 16	9 104 9 165	12.7 10.0 13.0 13.1	634 145 489 368	46.4 49.7 45.4 48.4	1.6 - 2.0 .3	389 394 388 381	21.1 29.3 20.5 21.5
Storey County	734 215 519	21.3 30.2 17.5	8.2 1.4 11.0	343 97 246	831 795 850	23.2 27.0 22.6	11	8 190		272 37 235	37.1 18.9 40.0	4.0 8.1 3.4	441 300 448	27.8 16.0 29.3
Woshoe County	55 421 282 86 1 794 1 717 3 204 868 	15.5 8.5 9.3 17.5 17.3 13.8 11 1 - 9.4 6.9 15.6 15.8 12.7 22.7 19 2	13.4 	32 719 6 4 1 005 939 1 983 605 - 134 69 29 027 14 257 8 036 305 560	940 850 950 1 337 1 338 995 901 200- 200- 927 929 890 757 1 184	23.4 10.0 22.5 25.3 25.1 22.8 18.9 - 19.5 14.4 23.4 23.3 22.9 25.9 23.8	7 20 4 56 1 44	9 100– 7 225 6 379 9 377 7 264 0 206 – – 2 122 8 113 7 237 1 242	35.0+ 12.3 12.1 11.4 12.7 - 15.1 13.3 12.2 12.2 12.8 10.9	46 873 26 142 1 343 1 246 524 167 2 203 755 44 487 32 789 9 426 762 148	51.9 34.6 50.7 51.5 50.9 53.4 60.5 100.0 37.9 45.3 52.0 52.0 51.9 55.9 44.6	1.2 4.9 - - - - - 1.2 1.2 1.7 4.7	509 725 208 696 694 627 646 307 335 505 492 537 577 504	26.6 27.5 11.6 26.9 23.9 22.4
White Pine County Baker division Cherry Creek division Ely division Ely division Ely division AcGill division McGill division McGill division Corson City	2 392 76 57 1 513 1 270 153 439 387 154 9 582	15.8 6.6 21 1 15.5 13.1 18.3 15.5 16.8 18.8 14.9	29.7 6.6 15.8 30.9 35.4 18.3 40.8 41.9 14.3 9.8	799 15 - 567 530 8 154 150 55 4 848	507 283 	14.1 10.0 - 14.6 14.5 10.0 14.0 13.6 11.7 20.9	58 54 5 21 20	1 146 	10.0 - 14.9 15.4 10.8 14.6 14.6 12.9	904 59 22 647 574 20 117 103 39 6 313	63.4 37.3 100.0 62.8 62.9 75.0 59.0 65.0 100.0 52.4	2.9 - 3.4 3.8 - 3.4 3.9 - 3.3	387 171 125 379 370 242 421 425 509 480	21.2 10.0 10.0 21.9 21.4 10.0 27.5 28.2 22.1 27.4

Table 16. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[Data based on sample and subject ta sampling		ccupied hausir	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	reims and meani			upied housing ur	iits			All renter-a	cupied hous	ing units	
State		Percent with halder ma	ved into	With	a martgage		Nat	martgaged			Percent wi halder mo unit	oved into		enter paying rent
County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 ar earlier	Tatal	Median selected monthly awner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner casts as a percent- oge af hausehald income in 1989	Tatal	Median selected monthly owner casts (dollars)	Median selected manthly owner casts as a percent- age of household incame in 1989	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dol- lars)	Medion gross rent as a per- centoge of hausehald income in 1989
The State	255 490	18.3	11.2	151 185	833	22.4	34 750	204	11.9	210 807	55.8	.9	509	26.8
COUNTY Churchill Caunty Clork Caunty Douglas Caunty Elka County Esmeralda County	4 204 149 007 7 301 7 592 355	13.2 19.0 19.0 28.3 31.3	15.0 10.2 6.4 11.7 10.1	. 1 4BB 99 490 4 033 2 859	695 B18 B44 787 73D	21.4 22.4 22.6 18.3 18.6	699 17 569 1 583 940 53	169 203 213 176 128	12.0 11.6 11.8 11.9 12.7	2 462 138 018 3 270 4 185 233	56.6 57.2 50.7 59.5 65.2	2.6 .7 1.7 1.5	459 516 621 435 351	24.4 27.3 26.3 21.9 16.8
Eureka County Humboldt County Lander County Lincoln County Lyon County	421 3 054 1 555 974 5 560	27.6 23.2 30.0 12.4 15.2	12.B 16.0 6.2 26.B 8.2	18 968 231 230 1 729	600 659 632 500 661	15.0 18.9 15.6 16.1 22.2	60 440 160 32B 865	153 169 200 12B 171	13.6 11.6 14.7 11.7 12.4	196 1 484 657 351 2 120	54.1 50.5 64.4 51.0 52.3	3.4 1.1 1.4 1.8	424 449 374 264 391	14.3 18.4 18.8 21.7 25.0
Mineral County Nye County Pershing Caunty Storey County Washoe County Withe Pine County Carson City	1 681 4 677 980 734 55 421 2 392 9 582	7.2 27.7 16.1 21.3 15.5 15.8 14.9	20.3 4.7 16.6 8.2 13.4 29.7 9.8	576 660 181 343 32 719 799 4 848	539 716 638 831 940 507 811	16.4 17.9 21.2 23.2 23.4 14.1 20.9	479 512 208 118 8 174 898 1 664	168 157 161 197 242 171 189	14.6 11.8 12.7 11.9 12.2 14.3 10.6	848 1 987 634 272 46 873 904 6 313	57.4 62.9 46.4 37.1 51.9 63.4 52.4	1.5 .8 1.6 4.0 1.2 2.9	432 380 389 441 509 387 480	20.8 17.7 21.1 27.8 26.6 21.2 27.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Battle Mauntain CDP, Lander Caunty Battly CDP, Nye County Goller City city, Clark Caunty Callente city, Lincoln County Carlin city, Elko County Corsan City Dayton CDP, Lyan County East Las Vegas COP, Clark Caunty Elko city, Elko County Elko city, Elko County Elko City, Mithe Pine County	816 403 3 701 263 569 9 582 605 2 447 3 262 1 270	29.8 38.0 12.5 13.7 25.7 14.9 28.3 23.0 27.4 13.1	8.3 5.5 10.9 28.9 13.4 9.8 8.0 17.1 35.4	172 37 1 705 64 109 4 848 284 1 513 1 579 530	625 636 926 471 658 811 795 677 796 528	13.9 17.6 22.9 14.2 15.4 20.9 21.7 23.6 18.5 14.5	82 29 906 116 117 1 664 43 163 531 540	202 233 181 135 156 189 211 175 190	13.0 14.5 11.0 12.1 12.3 10.6 10.0 10.5 11.9	449 344 1 297 130 230 6 313 245 1 920 2 203 574	67.7 70.6 51.6 53.1 68.3 52.4 35.5 49.6 57.9 62.9	1.6 2.6 1.4 3.8 1.7 .3 - 2.1 3.8	367 334 581 245 471 480 418 476 481 370	17.9 15.5 26.7 22.3 18.2 27.4 26.8 28.4 22.2 21.4
Enterprise CDP, Clark County	1 649 1 253 1 364 139 481 1 708 1 160 14 940	14.8 14.0 - 13.4 12.2 16.0 23.0 6.4 25.4	6.0 20.0 4.8 20.9 13.5 .3 21.4 7.5	1 133 656 - 625 34 200 1 292 429 11 036	1 173 653 712 433 703 775 583 904	23.1 21.9 - 23.1 11.7 18.7 22.4 17.4 23.4	258 341 - 125 42 87 302 339 2 036	259 162 - 168 170 164 195 165 190	12.4 12.1 10.7 12.4 13.4 11.9 14.4 11.7	685 1 367 199 511 111 551 807 503 8 297	59.0 64.1 64.3 58.1 52.3 51.9 58.9 59.0 68.2	.7 1.4 2.0 .7 2.6 .4	536 461 463 415 304 537 673 432 616	23.9 24.9 23.0 23.8 13.1 23.5 26.9 21.7 25.6
Indion Hills CDP, Douglas Caunty Indian Springs COP, Clark County Jahnson Lane COP, Dauglas County Kingsbury CDP, Dauglas County Las Vegas city, Clark County Laughlin CDP, Clark County Lovelack city, Pershing Caunty McDermitt CDP, Humbaldt County McGill CDP, White Pine Caunty Mesquite city, Clark County	662 265 744 567 50 246 504 419 91 387 286	18.1 10.9 17.3 18.2 21.1 39.7 13.4 16.5 16.8 6.3	2.7 19.6 3.1 4.2 14.5 26.3 35.2 41.9 18.2	405 23 515 356 37 334 316 117 15 150 94	781 839 822 1 D32 801 939 642 256 424 642	23.2 35.0+ 23.2 24.0 22.2 3D.1 20.1 35.0+ 13.6 20.8	65 29 145 94 7 254 78 164 15 201	188 138 171 350 198 185 163 100– 155 145	11.4 10.0 11.6 10.0 11.6 15.3 13.1 14.0 14.6	232 122 90 345 49 489 1 421 368 14 103 310	47.0 70.5 51.1 55.4 57.9 69.0 48.4 21.4 65.0 56.5	- 6.7 2.3 1.2 - .3 - 3.9 1.6	662 396 818 623 490 585 381 - 425 408	23.4 15.8 29.4 30.3 27.3 24.7 21.5 28.2 23.3
Minden CDP, Douglas County	421 937 91 868 7 244 194 2 478 22 651 24 495 177	12.8 9.2 31.9 11.1 10.9 7.2 26.2 16.9 15.8 5.6	13.1 14.5 - 5.2 25.1 17.0 .4 5.4 18.1 17.5	204 268 - 605 5 175 99 310 15 439 14 257 91	95D 659 - 901 572 200- 691 835 929 233	20.4 21.0 - 18.9 21.0 14.0 18.3 21.9 23.3 13.5	206 202 	199 165 — 2D6 1B1 100— 135 249 242 138	12.2 10.7 12.7 12.4 11.4 10.7 12.1 12.2 17.4	162 190 1 814 167 7 281 101 546 34 080 32 791 57	53.1 31.6 60.3 60.5 51.1 42.6 64.8 53.6 52.0 43.9	2.5 - - .7 .7 - .7 1.2	495 356 447 646 426 199 402 515 492 196	27.1 26.8 22.7 22.4 27.7 17.2 23.1 28.7 26.9
Silver Springs CDP, Lyon County Smith Valley COP, Lyon County Sparks city, Woshae County Spring Creek CDP, Elta County Spring Volley CDP, Clark County Stateline CDP, Dauglas County Suntise Monar CDP, Clark County Sun Volley CDP, Washoe County Tonapoh CDP, Nye County Wadswarth CDP, Washoe County	800 193 11 135 1 557 12 227 231 21 394 3 286 798 189	13.9 15.0 12.7 37.1 18.5 16.9 17.6 22.7 26.9 6.9	2.4 12.4 15.1 .9 1.1 12.1 6.8 5.8 14.5 6.9	20 38 8 036 560 9 175 56 1D 967 3D5 259 69	560 495 890 853 923 200– 800 757 795 200–	10.D 3D.D 22.9 20.0 22.3 35.D+ 23.2 25.9 18.1	105 67 1 449 39 1 031 	179 190 2D7 239 258 - 178 194 191	22.6 13.4 12.8 10.8 11.2 - 11.7 10.9 13.6 13.3	126 146 9 426 254 8 055 344 13 472 762 590 75	48.4 54.8 51.9 81.1 65.4 57.0 62.9 55.9 60.5 45.3	1.2 - - .3 1.7	457 539 537 607 642 573 533 577 445 335	30.1 14.4 26.5 21.0 24.7 24.7 27.5 29.9 18.9 23.8
Wells city, Elka Caunty— West Wendaver CDP, Elka County— Winchester CDP, Clark County— Winnemucca city, Humboldt Caunty— Yeringtan city, Lyon County— Zephyr Cave-Round Hill Village CDP, Dauglas Caunty	303 330 4 915 1 432 652 358	18.5 38.8 12.8 23.3 10.9	21.8 - 17.6 19.3 25.2	107 116 2 622 637 273	623 933 692 661 493	18.1 26.5 2D.8 17.8 2D.9	94 1D 46B 331 241	169 175 223 170 155	13.9 10.0 11.6 11.2 11.5	151 362 6 428 871 392	61.6 71.5 44.9 51.3 46.7	2.6 - .6 3.0 2.3	383 312 524 442 306	20.4 25.0 28.8 20.7 25.3

Table 17. Selected Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

para asses on sample one subject to sampling	variobility.	y, see text. For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see text! American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut														
			Persor	ns 16 to 19	years	Persons	25 years o	nd over	Persons	16 years on	d over		Persons fe		overty status ned	is deter-
American Indian Area		Persons		Not enro school and school gr	not high					Civilion lab	or force			at-	Persons 5 to	17 years
County	All per-	3 years and over— Enrolled in ele- mentory or high school	Total	Totol	Not in labar force	Total	Percent high school groduote or higher	Percent with bache- lor's degree or higher	Total	Total	Percent unem- ployed	Per copito income in 1989 (dollars)	Totol	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																
Carson Colony, NV Corson City	265 265	61 61	19 19	4	2 2	130 130	61.5 61.5	1.5 1.5	173 173	116 116	13.8 13.8	7 830 7 830	248 248	35.5 35.5	64 64	42.2 42.2
Dresslerville Colony, NV Douglas County	153 153	20 20	7	6 6	4	80 80	71.3 71.3	-	94 94	58 58	20.7 20.7	7 878 7 878	141 141	24.1 24.1	21 21	=
Duck Volley Reservation, IDNV (pt.)	908 908	220 220	47 47	6	1	425 425	64.0 64.0	7.1 7.1	525 5 25	297 297	26.6 26.6	6 643 6 643	802 802	36.5 36.5	217 217	33.2 33.2
Duckwater Reservation, NV	151 151	34 34	2 2	Ξ	_	83 83	63.9 63.9	-	90 90	48 48	10.4 10.4	6 717 6 717	136 136	25.7 25.7	32 32	25.0 25.0
Ely Colony, NV	85 85	52 52	16 16	Ξ	-	27 27	100.0 100.0	-	43 43	28 28	25.0 25.0	4 819 4 819	79 79	30.4 30.4	48 48	37.5 37.5
Follon Colony, NVChurchill County	162 162	34 34	13 13	4	2 2	54 54	63.0 63.0	-	86 86	53 53	34.0 34.0	4 489 4 489	143 143	45.5 45.5	39 39	23.1 23.1
Fallon Reservation, NV	369 369	64 64	11 11	5 5	2 2	212 212	74.5 74.5	.9 .9	234 234	122 122	18.9 18.9	6 436 6 436	336 336	33.3 33.3	89 89	34.8 34.8
Fort McDermitt Reservation, NV-OR (pt.) Humboldt County	399 399	102 102	32 32	6	6	180 180	41.1 41.1	2.8 2.8	248 248	114 114	36.8 36.8	3 010 3 010	380 380	70.0 70.0	102 102	72.5 72.5
Fort Mojave Reservation and Trust Lands, AZCA-NV (pt.) Fort Mojave Reservation (pt.) Clark County	- - -	-	-	-	-	=	=	-	-	-	Ē	-	=	=	- -	=
Goshute Reservation, NV-UT (pt.) White Pine County	34 34	8	2 2	2 2	2 2	13 13	46.2 46.2	_	18 18	14 14	21.4 21.4	2 698 2 698	34 34	76.5 76.5	10 10	50.0 50.0
Los Vegas Colony, NV	86 86	21 21	_	Ξ	_	34 34	52.9 52.9	_	38 38	30 30	16.7 16.7	6 750 6 750	71 71	29.6 29.6	24 24	29.2 29.2
Lovelock Colony, NV	92 92	30 30	5	Ξ	_	39 39	61.5 61.5	_	50 50	31 31	41.9 41.9	5 422 5 422	78 78	30.8 30.8	33 33	27.3 27.3
Moapa River Reservation, NV	377 377	54 54	13 13	3	3	78 78	60.3 60.3	2 6 2.6	105 105	55 5 5	12.7 12.7	5 653 5 653	177 177	58.8 58.8	61 61	73.8 73.8
Pyramid Loke Reservation, NV	1 358	275 -	58	10	6 -	463	68.0	4.3	577	309	16.5	5 366 - 12 073	959 - 3	44.3	284	44.0
Storey County Washoe County	1 350	275	58	10	6	3 460	68.5	4.3	574	309	16.5	5 345	956	44.5	284	44.0
Reno-Sparks Colony, NVWashoe County	242 242	73 73	17 17	5	_	108	48.1 48.1	3.7 3.7	157	112	10.7 10.7	6 461	242 242	39.3 39.3	71 71	56.3 56.3
Summit Lake Reservation, NV	8	2 2	-	Ξ	-	6	50.0 50.0	-	6	6	Ξ	14 550 14 550	8 8	=	2 2	Ξ
Te-Moak Reservation and Trust Londs, NV Te-Moak Reservation Elko County Lander County Te-Mook Trust Londs Elko County	950 923 804 119 27 27	208 208 179 29 -	77 77 61 16	13 13 13 - -	4 4 - -	451 424 352 72 27 27	64.5 67 0 73.6 34.7 25.9 25.9	2.2 2.4 2.8 -	580 553 463 90 27 27	372 354 309 45 18	16.1 16.9 15.9 24.4	6 768 6 770 6 946 5 587 6 689 6 689	853 826 719 107 27 27	36.3 36.8 34.4 53.3 22.2 22.2	217 217 193 24 -	45.2 45.2 41.5 75.0
Wolker River Reservation, NV Churchill County Lyon County Mineral County	811 - - 811	119 - 119	38 - - 38	5 - 5	3 - - 3	329 _ _ 329	65.3	6.4 - - 6.4	401 - 401	242 - - 242	16.5 _ 16.5	6 315 - 6 315	599 - - 599	31.7 - 31.7	130 - - 130	30.8 - - 30.8
Woshoe Reservation, NV Douglas County	146 146	5	2 2	Ξ	-	33 33	54.5 54.5	Ξ	49 49	33 33	9.1 9.1	5 870 5 870	58 58	8.6 8.6	6 6	-
Winnemucco Colony, NV Humboldt County	54 54	6	_	Ξ	Ξ	30 30	Ξ	Ξ	48 48	39 39	Ξ	11 636 11 636	54 54	11.1 11.1	-	Ξ
Yerington Reservation and Trust Londs, NV	470 313 313 157 157	86 49 49 37 37	24 18 18 6 6	7 4 4 3 3	5 2 2 3 3	170 106 106 64 64	59.4 65.1 65.1 50.0 50.0	1.8 2.8 2.8 -	226 140 140 86 86	143 86 86 57 57	16.1 18.6 18.6 12.3 12.3	6 918 8 091 8 091 5 125 5 125	344 206 206 138 138	33.4 26.2 26.2 44.2 44.2	89 47 47 42 42	38.2 31.9 31.9 45.2 45.2
Yomba Reservation, NV Nye County	106 106	30 30	6	2 2	-	49 49	40.8 40.8		64 64	32 32	12.5 12.5	5 411 5 411	88 88	42.0 42.0	20 20	50.0 50.0

Table 18. Selected Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[Dota based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

					Оссоріва по	ousing units with i	American Indian, Esk	imo, or Aleut	nouseholder		
American Indian Area County							Vehicles over	iloble	Specified owner, lected monthly o (dollars	wner costs	Specified renter paying cash
	Totol	Occupied	Total	Owner occu- pied	Renter occu- pied	Locking com- plete plumbing focilities	None	l or more	With a mart- gage	Not mort- goged	rent, medion gross rent (dol- lors)
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
Carson Colony, NV Carson City	101 101	86 86	79 79	66 66	13 13	2 2	9 9	70 70	300– 300–	157 157	200– 200–
Dresslerville Colony, NV Douglos County	53 53	50 50	47 47	32 32	15 15	Ξ	11 11	36 36	300– 300–	111 111	350 350
Duck Volley Reservation, ID-NV (pt.) Elko County	353 353	295 295	269 269	191 191	78 78	7 7	33 33	236 236	300– 300–	100- 100-	200– 200–
Duckwoter Reservation, NV Nye County	57 57	47 47	43 43	34 34	9 9	2 2	5 5	38 38	300– 300–	100- 100-	200– 200–
Ely Colony, NV White Pine County	17 17	13 13	13 13	13 13	_		Ξ	13 13	300- 300-	100- 100-	Ξ
Follon Colony, NV Churchill County	53 53	45 45	42 42	17 17	25 25	_	15 15	27 27	300– 300–	100- 100-	200– 200–
Follon Reservotion, NV Churchill Caunty	157 157	134 134	127 127	100 100	27 27	6 6	18 18	109 109	300– 300–	100- 100-	200– 200–
Fort McDermitt Reservotion, NVOR (pt.) Humboldt County	145 145	112 112	108 108	94 94	14 14	10 10	27 27	81 81	300– 300–	100- 100-	-
Fort Mojave Reservation and Trust Londs, AZ- -CANV (pt.) Fort Mojave Reservation (pt.) Clork County	Ξ	-	- - -	=	<u>-</u>	- - -	=	_ _ _	- - -	=======================================	
Goshute Reservotion, NVUT (pt.) White Pine County	12 12	8	8	=	8	_		8 8	- -	Ξ	200– 200–
Los Vegas Colony, NV Clark County	42 42	27 27	23 23	23 23	Ξ	=	Ξ.	23 23	=	=	=
Lavelock Colony, NV Pershing County	31 31	29 29	26 26	4 4	22 22	-	4 4	22 22	Ξ	100- 100-	200– 200–
Moopo River Reservation, NV Clark County	115 115	104 104	54 54	31 31	23 23	-	5 5	49 49	300– 300–	134 134	200– 200–
Pyramid Loke Reservotion, NV Lyon County	594 - 4	517 - 4	304 -	192 -	112	7	43	261	300-	118	222
Storey County Woshoe County	590	513	304	192	112	7	43 11	261 41	300– 300–	118 150	222
Reno-Sparks Colony, NV Woshoe County	52 52	52 52	52 52	44	8		11	41	300-	150	257
Summit Loke Reservotion, NV Humboldt County	12 12	4	4	4	Ξ	4 4	Ξ	4	-	100-	200–
Te-Mook Reservation and Trust Lands, NV Te-Mook Reservation	421 408 343 65 13	350 337 284 53 13	325 312 259 53 13	209 198 165 33 11	116 114 94 20 2	-	53 53 41 12 - -	272 259 218 41 13	300- 300- 300- 300- - -	100- 100- 100- 100-	200– 200– 200– 200– 400 400
Wolker River Reservation, NV Churchill County	305	261	211	165	46	_	15	196	300-	163	200–
Lyon County Mineral County	305	261	211	165	46	-	15	196	300-	163	200-
Woshoe Reservation, NV Dauglas County	66 66	51 51	18 18	3	15 15	-	4 4	14 14	300– 300–	100– 100–	200– 200–
Winnemucca Colony, NV Humboldt County	22 22	22 22	22 22	22 22	Ξ	-	-	22 22	-	150 150	Ξ
Yerington Reservotion ond Trust Londs, NV Yerington Reservotion Lyon County Yerington Trust Londs Lyon County	153 100 100 53 53	146 95 95 51 51	140 93 93 47 47	79 54 54 25 25	61 39 39 22 22	-	12 5 5 7 7	128 88 88 40 40	300– 300– 300– 333 333	131 125 125 138 138	200– 200– 200– 243 243
Yomba Reservation, NV Nye County	41 41	32 32	29 29	3 3	26 26	-	2 2	27 27	-	-	200– 200–

Table 19. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990

For denninons or terms and meanings of symi	Pers	ons				Median income in 1989 (dollars)			
State County				Hausehala	d	Family		Nanfamily house	ehold
County Subdivision			Per copito income	90-percent confider	nce bounds	90-percent confider	nce bounds	90-percent confidence	e baunds
Place	100-percent count	Percent in sample	in 1989 (dollors) —Stondord error	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
The State	1 201 833	13.3	49	30 859	31 163	35 635	36 039	20 207	20 619
Churchill County Carson Sink division	17 938 11	15.6	291	27 732 -	30 300	31 646	34 316	14 624	18 978 -
Dixie Volley division Fallon division	167 17 760	15.0 15.6	2 610 293	15 009 27 905	26 768 30 549	16 946 31 821	29 304 34 454	7 909 14 693	18 279 19 278
Follon CityFallon Station COP	6 438 1 092	11.7 14.2	593 622	24 972 19 993	28 846 26 934	29 682 19 993	35 278 26 934	10 950	18 182
Clark division	741 459 25 872	12.0 14.1	66 271	30 545 30 160	30 946 32 010	34 872 32 280	35 452 34 762	20 225 16 896	20 782 20 392
Boulder City city (pt.) Enterprise CDP (pt.) Henderson city (pt.)	827	14.8	2 431	29 260	47 284	30 017	48 896	15 547	114 050
Indian Springs COP Los Vegas city (pt.)	1 164	12.7	755	25 913	35 882	28 677	40 730	5 658	30 864
Laughlin CDP Mesquite city Moapa Volley COP	4 791 1 871 3 444	9.1 26.5	708 634	26 300 23 788 29 103	31 908 27 894	28 230 25 328	35 006 32 509	18 799 • 9 008 6 993	26 053 22 555 11 319
North Las Vegas city (pt.) Sunrise Monor CDP (pt.)	4 451	15.4 - 14.2	630 - 877	32 371	36 304 - 37 780	34 911 - 32 277	40 689 - 38 680	22 743	35 330
Las Vegas division Boulder City city (pt.)	715 587 12 567	11.9 15.7	68 468	30 528 32 691	30 939 35 943	34 939 38 295	35 525 42 064	20 264 17 276	20 824 20 813
East Las Vegas COP Enterprise CDP (pt.) Henderson city (pt.)	11 087 5 585 64 942	11.6 12.2 12.3	318 957 222	25 280 36 006 37 636	27 567 42 391 39 968	27 148 44 440 40 983	31 119 56 060 42 467	16 073 21 037 23 748	21 073 26 592 26 937
Los Vegas city (pt.) Nellis AF8 CDP	258 295 8 377	11.9 11.6	110 310	30 236 22 857	30 945 24 873	34 819 22 770	35 751 24 891	18 897 12 582	19 999 25 606
North Las Vegas city (pt.) Paradise CDP Spring Valley COP	47 707 124 682 51 726	14.0 10 8 11.7	138 192 337	23 160 27 450	24 673 28 774	23 887 34 092	25 540 35 914	14 358 19 204 28 106	16 578 20 421 31 095
Sunrise Monor CDP (pt) Winchester COP	90 911 23 365	12.2 10.8	132 463	39 353 28 438 25 302	41 313 29 786 27 748	43 653 31 253 30 758	46 163 32 531 33 933	19 390 17 950	21 090 20 423
Douglas County Gardnerville-Minden division	27 637 15 639	18.2 18.1	300 299	33 942 33 589	36 197 36 220	37 138 36 011	39 237 38 714	22 315 19 228	24 783 23 966
Gardnerville COP Gardnerville Ronchos CDP	2 177 7 455	16.6 18.7	659 411	24 950 33 273	29 906 36 577	27 402 33 753	35 588 36 951	13 662 22 391	19 835 30 140
Johnson Lane COP Minden CDP George Jacks Velley division	2 551 1 441	15.1 16.0	585 1 384	37 041 33 059	42 544 42 220	37 340 40 978	43 904 56 517	27 754 10 604	41 975 21 657 24 761
Genoa-Jacks Volley division Indian Hills CDP Pine Nut division	4 158 2 544 296	32.2 38.4 13.5	530 330 6 020	36 070 32 965 29 192	39 932 36 830 60 492	39 922 34 961 11 704	44 233 39 222 55 392	19 959 19 344 30 259	26 619 293 336
Topaz Loke division Zephyr Cove division	1 429 6 115	15 0 10.1	820 1 287	22 998 31 376	28 903 39 819	25 490 38 167	31 432 50 222	12 108 23 850	21 669 28 012
Kingsbury CDP	2 238 1 379 1 434	10.3 8.1 7.8	1 937 873 3 223	29 328 21 014 27 280	40 100 37 513 41 662	35 754 20 142 34 904	59 399 27 308 53 524	23 817 20 551 16 268	30 613 60 246 27 447
Elko County	33 530	20.8	196	32 687	34 743	37 874	39 927	17 829	21 118 27 239
Corlin division Corlin city Elko division	2 300 2 220 24 246	43.4 43.2 17.8	359 369 260	32 491 32 900 36 706	35 479 35 851 39 062	35 595 35 982 40 898	39 437 39 904 43 135	20 883 21 254 21 523	27 804 26 650
Elko city Spring Creek COP	14 736 5 866	16.8 16.9	369 360	33 453 42 030	36 960 46 787	39 557 43 835	42 361 48 978	19 829 27 262	25 593 34 691
Jackpot division Jorbidge division Montello division	1 159 113 213	11.4 13.3 14.1	881 4 875 787	13 136 11 361 10 758	20 654 52 696 22 254	16 421 24 194 8 631	27 902 92 472 25 741	10 506 10 182 10 512	16 006 19 099 19 069
Mountain City division	1 333 908	37.7 45.9	527 557	17 058 13 423	21 386 16 978	18 451 13 480	22 904 17 193	11 123 7 833	17 043 17 145
Wells division Wells city West Wendover division	1 992 1 256 2 174	39.0 44.7 8.6	560 442 967	26 019 25 486 15 640	30 347 30 337 26 070	27 319 26 375 24 570	31 688 31 091 36 125	11 089 11 346 6 332	21 448 20 385 12 171
West Wendover CDP	2 007	8.0	1 060	17 126	29 412	25 184	37 375	5 567	14 605
Esmeralda County Goldfield division Silverpeak division	1 344 659 685	44.2 44.9 43.5	463 648 656	23 051 20 292 25 356	27 849 26 225 31 277	27 240 26 992 25 855	33 042 35 296 32 839	13 522 12 240 9 704	21 193 20 555 29 865
Eureko County	1 547	48.4	557	29 411	32 476	34 229	40 317	17 622	24 059
Beawawe divisionEureko division	1 107	51.6 47.1	860 704	30 933 27 836	40 593 31 953	36 224 32 855	44 840 37 101	15 850 17 224	26 224 25 104
Humboldt County Golconda division McDermitt division	12 844 429 1 192	20.3 14.9	285 2 057	32 003 15 958	34 686 42 387	36 031 35 786	38 253 44 702 24 720	20 400 5 912 10 862	25 328 19 122 18 586
McDermitt CDP Summit Lake division	373	39.8 40.2 31.7	450 280 2 135	17 036 6 362 18 268	23 100 10 783 31 732	17 344 6 443 19 067	11 534 38 944	1 988 8 901	5 390 30 318
Winnemucca division	10 942 6 134	18.1 17.8	328 453	33 357 31 487	36 066 35 090	36 852 36 053	39 629 40 114	22 004 20 560	27 320 27 210
Lander County Austin division	6 266 990	27.5 10.2	358 1 024	32 013 17 538	35 830 35 076	36 043 18 640	39 186 37 592	16 785 7 151	25 3 29 32 106
Battle Mountain division	5 276 3 542	30.7 28.4	375 469	33 723 32 100	36 952 36 556	37 291 36 175	41 036 40 894	20 569 21 132	26 571 28 946
Lincoln County	3 775 1 023	26.0 13.7	372 1 413	19 069 18 071	22 562 31 426	24 280 19 527	29 879 33 520	7 939 6 658	10 792 14 557
Caliente division Caliente city (pt)	1 148	41.8 41.9	386 389	17 601 17 296	22 899 22 446	23 277 23 318	31 883 31 812	7 922 7 328	11 685 10 914
Pioche divisionCafente aty (pt)	1 604	22.6	537	16 587	22 585	22 674	29 377	6 676	10 653
Lyon County Dayton division Dayton COP	20 001 4 321 2 217	21.9 13.2	216 670	24 114 28 082	26 002 32 425	27 680 29 957 30 380	29 811 36 083	14 582 16 258 13 367	16 761 21 542 20 928
Fernley division	2 217 5 188 5 164	14 2 17.7 17.7	757 447 448	26 301 28 894 28 865	35 145 32 170 32 152	30 280 31 007 31 005	38 849 36 430 36 432	17 217 17 147	24 529 24 448
Silver Springs division Silver Springs COP	3 261 2 253	13.0 12.1	693 753	17 072 16 287	21 417 21 123	19 311 18 549	25 458 26 928	7 449 6 769	15 492 15 727
Smith division Smith Volley COP Yerington division	1 139 1 033 6 092	14.3 13.8 38.0	716 762 280	19 125 20 021 19 182	24 956 29 008 21 213	18 883 20 400 23 464	27 786 29 989 26 306	17 537 17 961 11 164	28 929 30 892 13 398
Yenngton city	2 367	46.0	414	18 062	20 019	23 464 22 426	28 007	10 583	13 082

Table 19. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990—Con.

State	Pers	ons		Medion income in 1989 (dollors)									
County				Household	i	Family		Nonfamily hau	sehold				
County Subdivision			Per capito income	90-percent confider	nce bounds	90-percent confiden	ce baunds	90-percent confide	nce baunds				
Place	100-percent count	Percent in sample	in 1989 (dollors) —Standord error	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Uppe				
Mineral County Howthorne division Howthorne COP Mina division Wolker River division Schurz COP	6 475 5 169 4 162 484 822 617	18.7 16.3 15.1 11.0 38.1 42.9	338 417 501 1 538 413 461	25 064 26 673 26 595 11 893 13 170 14 901	27 492 32 940 33 553 23 376 20 023 21 564	30 170 32 404 32 286 17 788 16 592 16 730	35 186 38 275 38 430 27 329 22 428 23 494	12 099 12 729 12 529 10 268 5 930 5 182	14 41 16 66 16 68 14 58 8 70 13 59				
lye County	17 781 761 1 652 1 623 92 15 298 812 667 7 425 7 409 122 1 923 3 680 3 616 1 016	15.8 10.5 13.4 13.4 8.7 6.7 32.9 46.7 12.7 12.7 12.7 9.0 16.2 15.9 15.9	325 1 232 1 289 3 357 1 035 444 476 625 626 11 377 901 471 478	28 587 24 734 26 237 26 304 6 066 13 807 29 195 29 699 20 542 20 587 20 552 40 339 34 205 34 057	31 384 38 569 33 666 33 604 22 458 5 000 29 109 31 484 32 489 25 010 25 052 115 432 48 509 40 618 40 816	32 144 28 694 30 440 30 495 ————————————————————————————————————	35 727 45 935 37 796 37 678 42 500 - 36 297 33 351 35 026 28 633 28 737 32 352 51 528 47 138 47 140	17 107 3 201 17 054 17 055 2 783 2 110 9 431 14 445 9 609 9 608 100 348 20 989 25 058 25 346	20 98 26 91 26 77 26 76 21 52 5 00 5 13 23 60 16 07 16 07 120 39 43 31 31 73 31 81				
Pershing County Imloy division Lovelock division Lovelock city	4 336 1 104 3 232 2 069	34.9 15.9 41.4 44.7	307 924 319 342	26 510 25 320 26 516 23 226	29 208 31 477 29 860 27 365	29 941 27 630 29 461 27 755	32 637 38 136 32 130 30 376	11 988 10 457 13 252 11 012	16 13 20 70 18 27 15 97				
torey County Clork division Virginia City division	2 526 700 1 826	36.7 36.6 36.7	502 644 647	30 986 26 551 30 933	34 623 35 116 35 551	34 500 30 768 35 997	40 264 36 313 42 825	16 583 9 602 18 181	23 37 23 09 25 79				
Woshoe County	254 667 790 647 7 567 7 119 10 109 2 875 8 1 438 640 231 651 133 839 53 367 11 391 2 465	12.3 15.7 16.2 13.0 13.1 12.6 12.1 25.0 41.2 38.8 12.0 11.7 12.3 11.1 15.2	119 1 537 1 242 1 029 1 081 628 842 	31 533 35 653 22 243 37 985 37 420 42 975 41 962 14 870 13 847 30 821 27 803 31 779 27 409 47 183	32 248 52 032 32 875 45 611 45 551 47 915 49 858 27 500 18 048 18 277 31 569 28 978 33 298 30 056 57 954	37 652 40 651 26 434 42 479 42 208 45 408 43 438 	38 798 57 370 37 668 48 947 49 196 50 238 50 702 27 500 19 652 21 097 38 045 36 866 39 472 30 951 63 715	20 579 5 625 4 331 26 237 25 330 27 540 27 618 - 7 281 6 872 20 271 19 242 21 071 18 736 15 027	21 41 35 83 23 00 36 47 36 05 37 95 38 74 11 34 12 01 21 15 20 30 23 55 25 84 34 45				
White Pine County	9 264 337 153 5 846 4 756 476 1 900 1 258 552 40 443	17.9 15.1 12.4 18.8 20.0 16.8 17.3 18.4 13.6	368 2 060 2 431 458 476 1 235 627 646 2 624	26 184 15 646 19 676 26 137 25 105 23 596 20 969 19 659 27 267 30 695	29 340 22 076 40 602 30 524 29 374 40 402 30 508 28 706 39 863 32 446	31 693 16 603 12 355 32 348 31 716 19 952 26 070 25 118 29 361 35 955	35 979 37 972 49 143 38 847 38 313 43 582 33 158 31 442 55 529 37 644	10 839 9 669 19 455 9 306 9 156 5 114 6 338 5 720 14 592 17 872	15 86 16 88 40 44 12 8 12 20 28 16 17 77 19 16 32 90 20 19				

Table 20. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990

State	Pers	ans				Medion income in 19	989 (dallars)		
County Place and [In Selected				Household	1	Family		Nonfamily house	ehald
States] County			Per copito incame	90-percent confider	ice baunds	90-percent confiden	ce bounds	90-percent confidence	e baunds
Subdivision	100-percent count	Percent in sample	in 1989 (dollors) —Stondord errar	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Uppe
The State	1 201 833	13.3	49	30 859	31 163	35 635	36 039	20 207	20 61
COUNTY									
hurchill County	17 938 741 459 27 637 33 530 1 344 1 547 12 844 6 266 3 775 20 001	15.6 12.0 18.2 20.8 44.2 20.3 27.5 26.0 21.9	291 66 300 196 463 557 285 358 372 216	27 732 30 545 33 942 32 687 23 051 29 411 32 003 32 013 19 069 24 114	30 300 30 946 36 197 34 743 27 849 32 476 34 686 35 830 22 562 26 002	31 646 34 872 37 138 37 874 27 240 34 229 36 031 36 043 24 280 27 680	34 316 35 452 39 237 39 927 33 042 40 317 38 253 39 186 29 879 29 811	14 624 20 225 22 315 17 829 13 522 17 622 20 400 16 785 7 939 14 582	18 97 20 78 24 78 21 11 21 19 24 05 25 32 10 79 16 76
ineral County re County	6 475 17 781 4 336 2 526 254 667 9 264 40 443	18 7 15.8 34 9 36.7 12.3 17 9	338 325 307 502 119 368 244	25 064 28 587 26 510 30 986 31 533 26 184 30 695	27 492 31 384 29 208 34 623 32 248 29 340 32 446	30 170 32 144 29 941 34 500 37 652 31 693 35 955	35 186 35 727 32 637 40 264 38 798 35 979 37 644	12 099 17 107 11 988 16 583 20 579 10 839 17 872	14 41 20 98 16 13 23 37 21 41 15 86 20 19
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
attle Mountain CDP Lander County eathy CDP. Nye County oulder City city. Clork County offente city. Lincoln County arlin city. Elko County arson City. ayton CDP. Lyan County sot County ost Cos Vegos CDP. Clark County bs city. Elko County ly city. Whate Pine County	3 542 1 623 12 567 1 111 2 220 40 443 2 217 11 087 14 736 4 756	28.4 13.4 15.7 41.9 43.2 14.1 14.2 11.6 16.8 20.0	469 1 289 468 389 369 244 757 318 369 476	32 100 26 304 32 691 17 296 32 900 30 695 26 301 25 280 33 453 25 105	36 556 33 604 35 943 22 446 35 851 32 446 35 145 27 567 36 960 29 374	36 175 30 495 38 295 23 318 35 982 35 955 30 280 27 148 39 557 31 716	40 894 37 678 42 064 31 812 39 904 37 644 38 849 31 119 42 361 38 313	21 132 17 055 17 276 7 328 21 254 17 872 13 367 16 073 19 829 9 156	28 94 26 76 20 81: 10 91: 27 80: 20 19: 20 92: 21 07: 25 59: 12 20:
nterprise CDP, Clark County allon acts of the County allon Storon CDP, Churchill County benley CDP, Lyon County archernile CDP, Douglas County archernile CDP, Douglas County archernile Ronchas CDP, Douglas County archernile Ronchas CDP, Douglas County enderson city, Clark County enderson city, Clark County clounty county county	6 412 6 438 1 092 5 164 667 2 177 7 455 4 162 64 942	12 6 11 7 14.2 17 7 46 2 16 6 18 7 15.1 12.3	891 593 622 448 476 659 411 501 222	36 067 24 972 19 993 28 865 29 699 24 950 33 273 26 595 37 636	42 158 28 846 26 934 32 152 32 489 29 906 36 577 33 553 39 968 45 551	42 211 29 682 19 993 31 005 31 732 27 402 33 753 32 286 40 983	54 553 35 278 26 934 36 432 35 026 35 588 36 951 38 430 42 467	21 021 10 950 17 147 14 445 13 662 22 391 12 529 23 748 25 330	26 67 18 18 24 44 24 60 19 83 30 14 16 68 26 93 36 09
dion Hills CDP, Dauglos County	2 544	38.4		32 965			39 222	19 344	26 61
dion Springs CDP. Clork County hason Lone CDP. Douglos County ngsbury CDP. Douglos County s Vegos city. Clork County ughlin CDP. Clark County velock city. Pershing County cDermitt CDP. Humboldt County cGill CDP. White Pine County esquite city. Clark County	2 544 1 164 2 551 2 238 258 295 4 791 2 069 373 1 258 1 871	36.4 12.7 15.1 10.3 11.9 9.1 44.7 40.2 18.4 26.5	330 755 585 1 937 110 708 342 280 646 634	32 965 25 913 37 041 29 328 30 236 26 300 23 226 6 362 19 659 23 788	36 830 35 882 42 544 40 100 30 945 31 908 27 365 10 783 28 706 27 894	34 961 28 677 37 340 35 754 34 819 28 230 27 755 6 443 25 118 25 328	39 222 40 730 43 904 59 399 35 751 35 006 30 376 11 534 31 442 32 509	19 344 5 658 27 754 23 817 18 897 18 799 11 012 1 988 5 720 9 008	30 86 41 97 30 61 19 99 26 05 15 97 5 39 19 16 22 55
linden CDP, Douglos County	1 441 3 444 8 377 2 875 47 707 908 7 424 124 682 133 850 617	16.0 15.4 11.6 12.1 14.0 45.9 12.7 10.8 11.7 42.9	1 384 630 310 842 138 557 626 192 170 461	33 059 29 103 22 857 41 962 23 160 13 423 20 534 27 450 27 800 14 901	42 220 36 304 24 873 49 858 24 673 16 978 25 003 28 774 28 975 21 564	40 978 34 911 22 770 43 438 23 887 13 480 24 494 34 092 35 538 16 730	56 517 40 689 24 891 50 702 25 540 17 193 28 736 35 914 36 862 23 494	10 604 6 993 12 582 27 618 14 358 7 833 9 480 19 204 19 242 5 182	21 657 11 319 25 600 38 744 16 577 17 145 15 965 20 421 20 307 13 594
liver Springs CDP, Lyon County mith Volley CDP, Lyon County parks city. Washoe County pring Creek CDP, Elso County pring Volley CDP, Elso County pring Volley CDP, Clark County unrise Monor CDP, Clark County un Volley CDP, Washoe County nopph CDP, Nye County fodsworth CDP, Washoe County rodsworth CDP, Washoe County	2 253 1 033 53 367 5 866 51 726 1 379 95 362 11 391 3 616 640	12 1 13.8 12.3 16.9 11.7 8 1 12.3 11.1 15.9 38.8	753 762 186 360 337 873 134 301 478 837	16 287 20 021 31 779 42 030 39 353 21 014 28 824 27 409 34 057 13 847	21 123 29 008 33 298 46 787 41 313 37 513 30 113 30 056 40 816 18 277	18 549 20 400 36 896 43 835 43 653 20 142 31 450 27 815 38 036 15 948	26 928 29 989 39 472 48 978 46 163 27 308 32 673 30 951 47 140 21 097	6 769 17 961 21 071 27 262 28 106 20 551 19 593 18 736 25 346 6 872	15 72 30 89: 23 52: 34 69 31 09: 60 24: 21 27: 25 84 31 81: 12 01:
lells city. Elko County	1 256 2 007 23 365 6 134 2 367	44 7 8.0 10.8 17 8 46 0	442 1 060 463 453 414	25 486 17 126 25 302 31 487 18 062	30 337 29 412 27 748 35 090 20 019	26 375 25 184 30 758 36 053 22 426	31 091 37 375 33 933 40 114 28 007	11 346 5 567 17 950 20 560 10 583	20 38: 14 60: 20 42: 27 210 13 08:
ephyr Cove-Round Hill Villoge COP. Douglos County	1 434	7.8	3 223	27 280	41 662	34 904	53 524	16 268	27 44

Table 21. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meonings of syml	ools, see text]		Medion selected monthly owner costs							ner costs os o percent- Medion gross rent (dal-				Medion gross rent os o	
State	Housing	units	Medion sele	cted month	y owner costs	(dollors)			owner costs os		Medion gross lars)	rent (dal-	percentage of income in	household	
County County Subdivision			With a mo	ortgoge	Not mortg	gaged	With o mo	rtgoge	Not mortg	aged	90-percent co		90-percent c		
Place			90-percent c		90-percent co		90-percent co		90-percent co						
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	
The State	518 858	13.4	830	837	202	207	22.2	22.5	11.6	12.1	507	51 1	26.6 23.0	26.9 26.1	
Churchill County Corson Sink division Dixie Volley division	7 290 6 196	15.7 - 17.3	662	732 - -	154 - -	184 _ 801	20.3	22.5	10.3	13.8	441	476 - 500	_	100.0	
Follon division Fallon city Follon Station CDP	7 088 2 763 300	15.6 11.4 15.3	662 607	732 699 —	152 141 	182 185 -	20.3 20.0 —	22.5 23.8 —	10.1 9.0 —	13.6 15.1 -	441 432 422	476 495 491	23.0 23.0 18.3	26.0 27.6 27.4	
Clork County	317 188 10 960	12.0 13.4	813 821	823 883	199 153	207 177	22.2 23.4	22.6 26.2	11.3 10.1	12.0 13.7	514 504	518 534	27.1 23.7	27.6 26.2	
8oulder City city (pt.) Enterprise CDP (pt.) Henderson city (pt.)	334	13.8	778 -	1 138	151	445	19.1	34.9	5.6	42.3	501	990	.5	97.5	
Indion Springs COP Los Vegos city (pt.) Laughlin CDP	510 - 2 637	13.7	340 - 908	892 - 970	109 - 141	183 - 245	8.1 - 25.9	94.5 - 42.9	2.3	17.7 - 43.4	356 - 566	464 - 605	9.9	21.0 - 27.0	
Mesquite city Moapa Volley CDP North Los Vegos city (pt.)	1 415	24.0 13.6	564 608	723 729	125 146	169 183 —	15.2 16.5	23.6 23.6	7.9 7.6 –	16.1 13.8	390 322	425 384	20.2 15.8	26.7 31.0	
Sunrise Monor COP (pt.) Los Vegas division 8oulder City city (pt.)	1 599 306 228 5 390	14.4 12.0 16.2	819 812 889	899 823 960	181 201 168	289 209 193	24.7 22.1 21.4	28.3 22.5 24.5	7.8 11.2 9.6	17.2 12.0 12.4	541 513 559	593 518 602	24.8 27.2 24.9	31.7 27.6 28.5	
Eost Los Vegas CÖP Enterprise COP (pt.) Henderson city (pt.)	4 846 2 172 25 400	11.4 12.7 12.4	645 1 124 889	707 1 295 919	152 237 183	198 290 198	21.9 21.2 22.9	25.4 24.5 23.8	6.6 8.3 10.5	14.4 15.2 12.8	453 498 607	500 609 626	26.7 21.9 24.8	30.1 26.5 26.5	
Las Vegos city (pt.) Nellis AFB COP North Los Vegos city (pt.)	109 670 2 065 15 837	12.1 11.0 14.4	793	809 - 591	194	203	21.9	22.5	11.0	12.2	485 431 420	494 463 432	27.0 20.9 26.7	27.7 24.5 28.6	
Porodise COP Spring Valley COP	63 924 22 236	10.9 11.7	821 904 784	850 942	240 237	262 282	21.3 21.6	22.5 22.9	10.8 9.6 10.0	13.3 12.8 13.3	511 632 524	519 652 537	28.1 23.9 26.8	29.2 25.6 28.2	
Sunrise Monor COP (pt.) Winchester COP Oouglas County	35 665 12 485 14 121	12.1 10.8 17.5	644 825	807 751 863	159 204 202	187 242 224	22.3 18.9 22.0	23.5 22.5 23.2	9.0	14.1	515	534 640	27.5 25.3	30.0 27.3	
Gardnerville-Minden division Gordnerville COP Gordnerville Ronchos COP	6 322 1 051 2 810	18.7 15.4 20.8	782 520 754	819 772 796	179 140 184	194 186 208	21.5 13.6 21.5	22.9 22.4 23.2	10.6 7.9 9.7	13.4 18.9 14.1	587 514 653	628 559 692	24.1 21.1 25.2	26.8 25.7 28.7	
Johnson Lone COP Minden COP	943 688	15.1 15.8	782 790	863 1 057	142 180	205 225	21.5 15.1	24.9 23.8	7.8 9.0	15.4 15.4	652 440 636	940 765 685	17.1 22.5 18.9	63.5 32.3 27.1	
Genoo-Jocks Valley division Indion Hills COP Pine Nut division	1 671 963 122	30.1 36.7 13.9	816 763 865	870 799 1 494	223 173	247 212 200	21.8 21.8 5.6	24.3 24.7 26.0	9.1 8.3	12.6 14.5 20.0	639	678 -	19.4	27.2 - 45.3	
Topaz Loke division Zephyr Cove division Kingsbury COP	796 5 210 2 154	15.5 12.5 14.2	619 992 973	1 019 1 150 1 128	183 340 307	239 432 380	8.1 22.5 20.9	22.3 29.7 29.0	6.5 9.7 5.8	14.3 15.8 14.2	455 603 579	585 725 672	26.0 25.7	29.6 33.8	
Zephyr Cove-Round Hill Villoge COP	1 458	6.1	15 929	186 1 162	144	500	39.5 22.2	95.5 38.5	6.1	16.9	543 811	600 1 227 445	19.9 26.7 21.1	30.0 49.0 22.6	
Elko County Corlin division Corlin city	13 461 936 888	21.1 44.4 44.5	767 605 605	805 712 712	167 144 144	185 169 169	17.2 12.7 12.7	19.3 18.2 18.2	10.7 10.2 10.2	13.2 14.4 14.4	425 446 446 479	496 496	15.9 15.9	20.8 20.8 22.9	
Elko division Elko city Spring Creek COP	9 115 5 817 1 914	17.3 16.4 16.7	787 769 827	822 818 880	179 178 163	204 204 305	17.0 16.8 17.0	19.7 20.2 21.6	10.2 10.0 4.5	13.6 13.9 17.2	456 582	516 504 645	21.2 16.7	23.2 23.7	
Jockpot division Jorbidge division Montello division	580 143 166	13.6 16.1 18.1	=	800 - -	107 52	190 141	-	25.0 - -	1.6 2.7	18.4 17.3	182	298 - 343	1.5	24.6 - 18.5	
Mountoin City division Owyhee COP Wells division	691 353 932	33.7 44.8 43.1	112 119 558	179 172 665	51 50 151	115 96 184	10.7 11.4 14.3	17.3 16.6 20.2	7.7 10.9	15.6 15.1 15.9	182 321	235 219 407	13.5 19.3	19.7 22.6 25.8	
Wells city West Wendover division West Wendover COP	562 898 833	45.7 8.2 7.8	558 483 479	662 1 108 1 114	153	186 200 200	15.0 14.6 14.1	21.0 34.2 34.7	11.3	16.5 20.0 20.0	340 290 291	413 331 332	20.6	23.1 32.9 32.6	
Esmeroldo County Goldfield division Silverpeok division	966 572 394	44.4 45.1 43.4	639 683	796 1 042 400	110 104 97	145 137 193	9.1 10.0	24.7 46.0 20.0	9.5 9.5 6.4	16.0 18.7 15.8	299 391 254	377 434 281	14.5 14.8 11.9	19.2 21.2 18.7	
Eureka County 8eowowe division Eureko division	817 275 542	48.5 47.6 48.9	440 214 485	732 586 763	134 41 138	175 170 183	9.0 1.4 9.6	31.5 18.6 37.4	10.7 3.5 11.0	16.6 16.5 17.6	401 274 425	446 391 476	7.4	16.8 15.6 18.5	
Humboldt County Golcondo division	5 044 227	20.7	612 315	705 582	156 100	182 798	16.9 40.4	20.7 94.6	9.8	13.4 20.0	431 243	465 491	16.7 7.4	20.1 21.2	
McOermitt division McOermitt COP Summit Loke division	534 133 178	39.0 36.8 39.3	240 204 504	352 317 596	129 26 -	223 90 150	18.4 25.4 .9	40.3 73.0 19.1	10.6 5.9 —	25.5 31.3 25.0	268 - 152	363 - 198	.9	13.0 19.1	
Winnemucco division	4 105 2 442	17.8 17.7	631 606	723 713	156 155	184 185	16.2 15.3	20.5 20.4	9.3 9.0	13.4 13.4	433 422	473 463	17.4 18.5	21.1 22.3	
Londer County	2 586 537 2 049 1 431	25.2 11.0 28.9 26.6	594 531 587 584	672 769 672 675	176 173 157 167	222 316 209 222	12.6 6.2 11.6 11.0	18.5 24.5 16.9 16.9	9.2 9.4 9.1	18.0 82.1 15.2 16.9	362 366 354 354	387 486 377 380	15.7	21.3 40.8 20.0 20.3	
Lincoln County	1 800 440	29.7 15.0	469 418	555 713	120	135 150	13.4 10.7	18.8 35.2	10.0	13.3 20.0	239 266	284 464 271	18.9 7.1 18.6	24.3 53.7 26.2	
Caliente division	490 449 870	48.6 47.4 26.6	443 442 467	499 500 611	127 127 113	144 144 136	11.2 11.1 10.9	17.2 17.3 19.7	10.2 10.1 9.3	14.0 14.0 13.8	215 214 192	271 288 -	18.6	26.3 24.7	
Lyon County Ooyton division Doyton COP	8 722 1 804 920	22.5 13.2 13.9	641 641 717	681 748 843	163 146 154	178 266 299	21.2 19.1 17.6	23.2 24.1 24.5	11.1 5.2 3.8	13.7 14.8 16.2	380 399 377	404 543 600	23.0	26.6 29.7 30.9	
Fernley division Fernley COP Silver Springs division	2 049 2 030 1 482	18.2 18.3 13.0	682 682 230	747 747 747 719	137 137 137 163	217 217 197	21.5 21.5 4.2	24.7 24.7 27.5	7.3 7.3	14.1 14.1 33.4	390 390 430	440 440 522	22.1 22.1 30.3	25.9 25.8 47.1	
Silver Springs CDP		12.3		798	160	199	1 .2	19.8		32.8		566		34.6	

Table 21. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990—Con.

State	Housing	units	Medion sele	cted month	y owner costs	(dollors)	Median selecte age o	d monthly f household	owner costs os o I income in 1989	percent-	Median grass lors)	rent (dol-	Medion gross percentage of income in	househald
County County Subdivision			With a mo	rtgage	Not mort	goged	With o mo	rtgage	Not mortg	aged	90-percent co		90-percent co	
Place	100		90-percent co		90-percent co		90-percent co bound		90-percent co bounds					
	100-percent count	Percent in somple	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Lyon County—Con. Smith division Smith Valley CDP Yenington division Yenington division	503 438 2 884 1 123	13.7 13.5 37.9 46.2	431 431 509 466	1 093 1 096 562 521	169 164 152 147	253 266 167 164	21.0 21.0 19.4 18.9	33.3 33.4 22.7 22.5	6.8 6.6 10.4 10.2	19.2 20.3 12.6 12.8	413 413 304 291	592 592 341 320	2.0 1.9 22.2 23.4	23.9 23.9 26.0 27.6
Mineral County	2 994 2 364 1 858 331 299 249	19 4 17.2 15.4 15.4 41.5 42.6	497 552 538 - 192 201	581 630 626 200 257 264	155 155 150 96 114 110	181 182 181 259 180 217	14.1 14.5 14.2 — 10.5 10.7	18.7 20.2 20.5 20.0 15.8 16.3	12.4 11.7 11.4 8.2 10.7 11.6	16.9 17.2 17.4 23.3 21.0 25.0	408 424 401 48 168 168	456 478 466 290 241 240	18.3 18.5 18.4 4.2 12.3 12.4	23.2 23.9 24.7 33.1 22.8 22.6
Nye County	8 073 334 902 869 49	16 0 9 6 13.7 13.9 14.3	654 - 266 267 -	754 700 834 833 1 250	141 208 208	172 150 276 275	15.3 - 5.7 5.8 -	20.4 30.0 75.8 75.4 35.0	9.8 - 3.4 3.5 -	13.7 20.0 75.4 74.8	363 247 290 290	397 510 368 367	16.1 6.6 11.7 11.7	19.3 71.8 19.3 19.2
Pohrump CDP (pt.) Duckwoter division Gabbs division Gabbs city Pohrump fursion Pohrump CDP (pt.)	8 215 359 290 3 508 3 501	25.0 31.2 47.9 48.6 13.4	14 383 384 576 576	391 475 474 747 747	42 157 159 117 117	237 179 181 154 154	8.3 8.3 14.0 14.0	19.2 15.2 15.1 22.4 22.4	-4.6 9.1 9.1 7.8 7.8	16.5 15.4 15.6 13.5 13.5	116 249 269 362 362	565 319 334 426 426	5.2 11.1 10.8 20.4 20.4	18.5 15.4 15.3 26.2 26.2
Rolston division	62 891 1 753 1 713	16.1 15.9 15.2 15.2	732 732 732	851 851 -	36 162 162	226 229 229	13.7 13.7 13.7	21.6 21.6	2.9 9.0 9.0	23.0 18.1 18.1	203 413 416 -	337 487 490	7.8 15.5 15.7	14.5 21.3 21.5
Pershing County	1 908 546 1 362 892	35.1 15.6 43.0 46.4	598 - 591 604	678 900 664 680	151 14 157 154	171 186 174 171	18.6 - 19.5 16.9	23.0 35.0 22.8 21.9	10.7 1.2 11.2 11.2	14.7 18.8 14.9 14.9	372 318 373 367	408 514 404 395	18.9 13.2 18.6 19.7	23.3 63.3 22.2 23.2
Storey County	1 085 292 793	36.7 34 6 37 5	786 689 790	885 882 912	181 158 180	222 337 223	21.7 20.9 21.2	24.7 31.7 24.0	9.5 3.2 9.2	14.2 82.6 14.0	412 265 421	469 460 481	23.5 8.6 24.4	35.9 29.2 39.3
Woshoe County Flanigon division Gerdach division Incline Village division Incline Village Crystol Bay (DP (pt) New Woshoe City division New Woshoe City CDP Person County CDP Person County CDP Person County CDP Person City CDP	112 193 323 346 6 774 6 255 3 871 1 065	12 4 15.5 16.5 14 8 14 8 12.5 11 3	931 - 1 230 1 228 961 830	950 900 1 000 1 455 1 458 1 044 935	237 - 118 352 350 231 167	247 100 318 418 411 288 249	23.1 23.7 23.5 21.5 15.4	23.7 20.0 25.0 27.5 27.4 24.1 22.6	11.6 3.5 9.9 9.9 8.5 6.1	12.8 100.0 21.1 14.3 14.4 14.2 19.3	504 - 180 666 660 583 576	513 750 247 727 727 732 843	26.3 7.7 24.9 24.9 20.3 15.7	27.0 30.0 15.4 29.1 28.9 27.0 26.5
Rena city (p1) Pyromid take division Wodsworth CDP. Reno-Sparks division Rena city (p1) Sparks city Sun Volley CDP. Verdi division. Incline Village-Crystol Bay CDP (p1.) Rena city (p1)	99 268 61 374 21 660 4 257 991	12 5 42 9 43.5 12.0 11.7 12.5 11.2	167 141 917 913 870 670 1 125	265 254 937 946 907 822 1 243	109 82 232 235 198 166 217	134 133 243 249 216 234 310	16.2 11.1 23.0 22.8 22.3 22.0 22.0	22.7 17.8 23.7 23.7 23.5 30.8 25.6	11.3 8.2 11.6 11.3 11.3 5.4 7.0	19.0 18.4 12.9 13.0 14.3 16.4 18.8	267 292 500 487 528 551 417	32B 369 509 496 547 603 545	17.3 18.9 26.4 26.4 25.7 25.4 11.4	22.9 29.5 27.1 27.3 27.2 33.0 27.6
White Pine County — Boker division — Cherry Creek division — Ely division — Ely city — Lund division — McGill GDP Ruth division — Carson City — Carson City —	3 982 265 144 2 437 2 098 207 689 576 240 16 628	18.0 18.5 15.3 19.2 19.9 15.5 16.3 14.6 13.4	477 209 - 495 494 - 380 376 448 790	533 586 566 561 600 480 475 563 830	164 - - 166 164 135 140 137 176	178 200 - 182 180 196 177 175 274 196	12.3 1 1 - 12.5 12.4 - 9.8 9.5 5.4 20.1	15.8 18.9 - 16.7 16.6 20.0 18.2 17 8 18.0 21 8	12.7 	16.0 20.0 17.0 17.6 16.2 18.3 18.4 22.4 11.7	358 121 350 340 384 399 420 468	416 227 150 417 399 300 447 501 583 492	18.8 3.2 	23.4 16.8 20.0 23.9 23.5 20.0 37.0 42.3 61.7 28.7

Table 22. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990

For definitions of terms and meanings of symb	Housing	Medion selec	cted month	y owner costs	(dollors)			owner costs as a income in 1989		Medion gross lars)	rent (dol-	Median gross percentage of income in	household	
County Place and [In Selected			With o mo	rtgoge	Not mort	goged	With a mor	rtgoge	Not mortg	aged	90-percent co		90-percent co	onfidence
States] County Subdivision			90-percent co		90-percent co		90-percent co		90-percent co					
	100-percent count	Percent in somple	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
The State	518 858	13.4	830	837	202	207	22.2	22.5	11.6	12.1	507	511	26.6	26.9
Churchill County Clark County Douglos County Elko County Esmeroldo County Eureko County Humboldt County Lander County Lincoln County Lyon County	7 290 317 188 14 121 13 461 966 817 5 044 2 586 1 800 8 722	15.7 12.0 17.5 21.1 44.4 48.5 20.7 25.2 29.7 22.5	662 813 825 767 639 440 612 594 469 641	732 823 863 805 796 732 705 672 555 681	154 199 202 167 110 134 156 176 120	184 207 224 185 145 175 182 222 135 178	20.3 22.2 22.0 17.2 9.1 9.0 16.9 12.6 13.4 21.2	22.5 22.6 23.2 19.3 24.7 31.5 20.7 18.5 18.8 23.2	10.3 11.3 10.7 10.7 9.5 10.7 9.8 11.4 10.0	13.8 12.0 12.9 13.2 16.0 16.6 13.4 18.0 13.3	441 514 602 425 299 401 431 362 239 380	476 518 640 445 377 446 465 387 284 404	23.0 27.1 25.3 21.1 14.5 11.9 16.7 16.5 18.9 23.9	26.1 27.6 27.3 22.6 19.2 16.8 20.1 21.3 24.3 26.6
Minerol County Nye County Pershing County Storey County Woshoe County White Pine County Corson City	2 994 8 073 1 908 1 085 112 193 3 982 16 628	19.4 16.0 35.1 36.7 12.4 18.0 13.4	497 654 598 786 931 477 790	581 754 678 885 950 533 830	155 141 151 181 237 164 183	181 172 171 222 247 178 196	14.1 15.3 18.6 21.7 23.1 12.3 20.1	18.7 20.4 23.0 24.7 23.7 15.8 21.8	12.4 9.8 10.7 9.5 11.6 12.7 9.5	16.9 13.7 14.7 14.2 12.8 16.0	408 363 372 412 504 358 468	456 397 408 469 513 416 492	18.3 16.1 18.9 23.5 26.3 18.8 26.1	23.2 19.3 23.3 35.9 27.0 23.4 28.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bottle Mountoin COP, Lander County Beatty COP, Nye County Boulder City city, Clork County. Coliente city, Lincoln County Corson City Ovyton COP, Lyon County Eost Los Vegos COP, Clork County Elko City, Elko County Ely city, White Pine County	1 431 869 5 390 449 888 16 628 920 4 846 5 817 2 098	26.6 13.9 16.2 47.4 44.5 13.4 13.9 11.4 16.4 19.9	584 267 889 442 605 790 717 645 769	675 833 960 500 712 830 843 707 818 561	167 208 168 127 144 183 154 152 178	222 275 193 144 169 196 299 198 204 180	11.0 5.8 21.4 11.1 12.7 20.1 17.6 21.9 16.8 12.4	16.9 75.4 24.5 17.3 18.2 21.8 24.5 25.4 20.2 16.6	9.1 3.5 9.6 10.1 10.2 9.5 3.8 6.6 10.0	16.9 74.8 12.4 14.0 14.4 11.7 16.2 14.4 13.9 17.6	354 290 559 214 446 468 377 453 456 340	380 367 602 271 496 492 600 500 504 399	15.5 11.7 24.9 18.6 15.9 26.1 23.8 26.7 21.2 18.9	20.3 19.2 28.5 26.3 20.8 28.7 30.9 30.1 23.2 23.5
Enterprise COP, Clark County	2 506 2 763 300 2 030 2 900 1 051 2 810 1 858 25 400 6 255	12.8 11.4 15.3 18.3 48.6 15.4 20.8 15.4 12.4	1 091 607 682 384 520 754 538 889	1 256 699 - 747 474 772 796 626 919	229 141 137 159 140 184 150 183	287 185 217 181 186 208 181 198	21.5 20.0 	24.7 23.8 24.7 15.1 22.4 23.2 20.5 23.8 27.4	9.0 9.0 7.3 9.1 7.9 9.7 11.4 10.5	15.7 15.1 - 14.1 15.6 18.9 14.1 17.4 12.8	504 432 422 390 269 514 653 401 607	609 495 491 440 334 559 692 466 626	21.8 23.0 18.3 22.1 10.8 21.1 25.2 18.4 24.8	26.4 27.6 27.4 25.8 15.3 25.7 28.7 24.7 26.5
Indian Hills COP, Oouglas County	963 510 943 2 154 109 670 2 637 892 133 576 684	36.7 13.7 15.1 14.2 12.1 10.2 46.4 36.8 16.3 24.0	763 340 782 973 793 908 604 204 376 564	799 892 863 1 128 809 970 680 317 475 723	173 109 142 307 194 141 154 26 137	212 183 205 380 203 245 171 90 175 169	21.8 8.1 21.5 20.9 21.9 25.9 16.9 25.4 9.5	24.7 94.5 24.9 29.0 22.5 42.9 21.9 73.0 17.8 23.6	8.3 2.3 7.8 5.8 11.0 6.8 11.2 5.9 10.7 7.9	14.5 17.7 15.4 14.2 12.2 43.4 14.9 31.3 18.4 16.1	639 356 652 579 485 566 367 399 390	678 464 940 672 494 605 395 - 501 425	19.4 9.9 17.1 25.7 27.0 23.2 19.7 	27.2 21.0 63.5 33.8 27.7 27.0 23.2 42.3 26.7
Minden COP, Oouglos County	688 1 415 2 065 1 065 15 837 353 3 509 63 924 61 384 249	15.8 13.6 11.0 11.3 14.4 44.8 13.5 10.9 11.7 42.6	790 608 - 830 552 119 577 821 913 201	1 057 729 - 935 591 172 747 850 946 264	180 146 — 167 174 50 117 240 235 110	225 183 249 189 96 154 262 249 217	15.1 16.5 — 15.4 20.2 11.4 14.0 21.3 22.8 10.7	23.8 23.6 - 22.6 21.9 16.6 22.4 22.5 23.7 16.3	9.0 7.6 - 6.1 10.8 7.7 7.9 10.8 11.3	15.4 13.8 19.3 14.0 15.1 13.5 13.3 13.0 25.0	440 322 431 576 420 182 362 511 487 168	765 384 463 843 432 219 426 519 496 240	22.5 15.8 20.9 15.7 26.7 13.5 20.4 28.1 26.4 12.4	32.3 31.0 24.5 26.5 28.6 22.6 26.2 29.2 27.3 22.6
Silver Springs CDP, Lyon County	1 061 438 21 660 1 914 22 236 637 37 264 4 257 1 713 292	12.3 13.5 12.5 16.7 11.7 6.1 12.2 11.2 15.2 43.5	402 431 870 827 904 15 789 670 732	798 1 096 907 880 942 186 811 822 851 254	160 164 198 163 237 — 166 166 162 82	199 266 216 305 282 - 190 234 229 133	.2 21.0 22.3 17.0 21.6 39.5 22.6 22.0 13.7	19.8 33.4 23.5 21.6 22.9 95.5 23.7 30.8 21.6 17.8	15.4 6.6 11.3 4.5 9.6 - 10.2 5.4 9.0 8.2	32.8 20.3 14.3 17.2 12.8 - 13.3 16.4 18.1 18.4	406 413 528 582 632 543 526 551 416 292	566 592 547 645 652 600 539 603 490 369	21.8 1.9 25.7 16.7 23.9 19.9 26.8 25.4 15.7 18.9	34.6 23.9 27.2 23.7 25.6 30.0 28.2 33.0 21.5 29.5
Wells city, Elko County West Wendaver CDP, Elko County Winchester CDP, Clark County Winnemucca city, Humboldt County Yerington city, Lyon County Zephyr Cove-Round Hill Villoge CDP, Douglas County	562 833 12 485 2 442 1 123	45.7 7.8 10.8 17.7 46.2	558 479 644 606 466	662 1 114 751 713 521	153 204 155 147	186 200 242 185 164	15.0 14.1 18.9 15.3 18.9	21.0 34.7 22.5 20.4 22.5 38.5	9.0 9.0 10.2 6.1	16.5 20.0 14.1 13.4 12.8	340 291 515 422 291	413 332 534 463 320	17.3 20.3 27.5 18.5 23.4 26.7	23.1 32.6 30.0 22.3 27.6 49.0

Table 23. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

	Persons	s	Hausing	units		Occupied	d havsing unit	s with an American	Indian, Eskima	, ar Aleut househalde	r
A					Per capita incame in	Median se	elected manth	y awner casts (dalla	ors)	Median grass ren	t (dallars)
American Indian Area					1989 (dallars) far American Indian,	With a mart	gage	Nat martgo	aged	90-percent confide	nce baunds
,					Eskima, ar Aleut per-	90-percent canfide	nce baunds	90-percent canfide	ence baunds		
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent caunt	Percent in sample	sans—Stan- dard errar	Lawer	Upper	Lawer	Upper	Lawer	Upper
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
Carson Colony, NV	248 248	40.7 40.7	86 86	38.4 38.4	625 625	128 128	299 299	128 128	185 185	52 52	232 232
Dresslerville Colony, NV	152 152	50.0 50.0	58 58	44.8 44.8	1 085 1 085	106 106	394 394	64 64	154 154	77 77	462 462
Duck Valley Reservation, ID-NV (pt.)	9 08 9 08	45.9 45.9	353 353	44.8 44.8	398 398	147 147	213 213	50 50	100 100	105 105	180 180
Duckwater Reservation, NV Nye County	135 135	54.1 54.1	65 65	49.2 49.2	746 746	97 97	414 414	50 50	151 151	65 65	414 414
Ety Colony, NVWhite Pine County	59 59	32.2 32.2	19 19	36.8 36.8	601 601	49 49	252 252	=	200 200	=	Ξ
Fallon Colony, NVChurchill County	165 165	35.2 35.2	55 55	36.4 36.4	638 638	72 72	511 511	-	100 100	89 89	232 232
Fallon Reservation, NVChurchill County	381 381	33.6 33.6	147 147	38.8 38.8	434 434	132 132	276 276	31 31	89 89	64 64	325 325
Fort McDermitt Reservation, NV-OR (pt.) Humboldt County	396 396	40.9 40.9	137 137	37.2 37.2	216 216	96 96	2 9 0 290	38 38	166 166	Ξ.	Ξ
Fort Mojave Reservation and Trust Lands, AZCA-NV (pt.) Fort Mojave Reservation (pt.) Clark County	- - -	-	<u>-</u>	- - -	- - -	- - -	=	- - -	-	Ē	
Goshute Reservation, NV-UT (pt.) White Pine County	23 23	56.5 56.5	10 10	50.0 50.0	342 342	Ī	Ξ	-	Ξ	66 66	267 267
Los Vegas Colony, NV	80 80	41.3 41.3	26 26	38.5 38.5	1 456 1 456	Ξ	=	Ξ	Ξ	<u>-</u>	=
Lavelock Colony, NV	94 94	37.2 37.2	35 35	40.0 40.0	825 825	_	-	=	200 200	84 84	224 224
Moapa River Reservation, NV	375 375	41 6 41 6	112 112	34 8 34 8	835 835		500 500	105 105	164 164	88 88	445 445
Pyromid Lake Reservation, NV	1 388 - 20 1 368	41 9 - 15.0 42.3	580 1 2 577	44 8 - 50 0 44 9	255 - - 256	171 - - 171	244 - - 244	93 - - 94	140 - 140	186 - - 186	257 - - 257
Reno-Sparks Colony, NVWashoe County	264 264	38.3 38.3	67 67	40.3 40.3	656 656	129 129	486 486	126 126	174 174	217 217	298 298
Summit Lake Reservation, NV	7 7	42 9 42 9	12 12	41 7 41 7			-	=	<u>-</u>	Ξ	Ξ
Te-Moak Reservation and Trust Londs, NV Te-Moak Reservation Elko County Londer County Te-Moak Trust Londs Elko County	949 918 785 133 31 31	42 0 41 9 42 8 36.8 45.2 45 2	353 338 277 61 15	42 8 42 9 44.4 36.1 40.0 40.0	277 284 302 761 757 757	157 157 153 68 -	214 214 209 519	47 47 26 37 -	124 124 213 157 -	145 143 150 52	227 223 253 215 500 500
Walker River Reservation, NV Churchill County Lyon County	802 _ _	38.7	283 - -	41 7	390	168	259	125	200	116	224
Mineral County	802	38 7	283	41 7	390	168	259	125	200	116	224
Washoe Reservation, NV Douglas County	157 157	30.6 30 6	73 73	32 9 32.9	709 709		300 300	=	200	60 60	268 268
Winnemucco Colony, NV	67 67	14 9 14 9	22 22	13.6 13.6	1 148 1 148	_	=	-	200 200	Ξ	Ξ
Yerington Reservation and Trust Lands, NV Yerington Reservation Lyon County Yerington Trust Londs Lyon County	428 275 275 153 153	41.6 39.3 39.3 45.8 45.8	131 78 78 53 53	45.8 46.2 46.2 45.3 45.3	870 1 388 1 388 485 485	152 135 135 73 73	299 282 282 468 468	110 92 92 107 107	153 154 154 170 170	133 104 104 170 170	212 186 186 301 301
Yomba Reservation, NV	95 95	56 8 56 8	36 36	47.2 47.2	1 815 1 815	-		-	_	100	301 301



APPENDIX A. Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

Land Area (See Area Measurement)

Inventory Presentation (See Geographic Presentation)

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

- 1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
- Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
- 3. Establishment of new governmental units.
- Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
- 5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-ofvessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a threedigit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme;* in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme;* in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States
Region
Division
State
County
County subdivision
Place (or part)
Census tract/block numbering area
(or part)
Block group (or part)

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/

block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively freestanding MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

- In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
- 2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
- 3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computerreadable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

- Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
- 2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
- 3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

- Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
- 2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes, each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the house-holder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The openended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bayarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, Social and Economic Characteristics and the 1990 CPH-3, Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected tripleancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were nativeborn and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"-persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, "Median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, "Percent high school graduate or higher" can be calculated and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force.". In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically III—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally III—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used entirely for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used partially for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide temporary sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. Misclassification of Group Quarters—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. No Classification (unknowns)—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, General Population Characteristics.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

- How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
- How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
- 3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
- 4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
- 5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
- How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by censustakers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability-For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of "care" only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group guarters: "halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)" and "wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere," which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, "Group homes" is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with "Other group homes" only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as "other persons in group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include "hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse" and "military hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicated that they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin. Persons of "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic" category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the house-holder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the house-holder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the house-holder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either oneparent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

- Wage or Salary Income—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piecerate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
- Nonfarm Self-Employment Income—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
- 3. Farm Self-Employment Income—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
- 4. Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

- Social Security Income—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
- 6. Public Assistance Income—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
- 7. Retirement or Disability Income—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
- 8. All Other Income—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm selfemployment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

· Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- · Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items and total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported and one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 500 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas and the 1990 CH-1, General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribu-

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish Other Indo- European	Spanish French Italian Portuguese	Spanish, Ladino French, Cajun, French Creole
	German Yiddish Other West Germanic Scandanavian	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish Russian South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic Greek	Czech, Slovak, Ukranian
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo- European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Chinese Japanese Mon-Khmer Tagalog Korean Vietnamese	Cambodian
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
All other lan- guages	Arabic Hungarian Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

 The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

- 2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
- The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

	Weighted	,								
Size of Family Unit average thresholds	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more	
One person (unrelated individual). Under 65 years	6 451	\$6,451 5,947								
Two persons Householder under 65 years Householder 65 years and over	8,076 8,343 7,501	8,303 7,495	\$8,547 8,515							
Three persons Four persons Five persons. Six persons. Seven persons Eight persons Nine or more persons	14,990 16,921 19,162 21,328	9,699 12,790 15,424 17,740 20,412 22,830 27,463	9,981 12,999 15,648 17,811 20,540 23,031 27,596	\$9,990 12,575 15,169 17,444 20,101 22,617 27,229	\$12,619 14,798 17,092 19,794 22,253 26,921	\$14,572 16,569 19,224 21,738 26,415	\$16,259 18,558 21,084 25,719	\$17,828 20,403 25,089	\$20,230 24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philipine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—
"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API),"
and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by
subject matter specialists. (For more information on the
coding operation, see the section below that discusses
"Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese Filipino Japanese Asian Indian Korean Vietnamese Cambodian Hmong Laotian Thai Other Asian¹ Bangladeshi Bhutanese Borneo Burmese Celebesian Ceram Indochinese Indonesian Iwo-Jiman Javanese Malayan Maldivian Nepali Okinawan Pakistani Sikkim Singaporean Sri Lankan Sumatran Asian, not specified²	Hawaiian Samoan Guamanian Other Pacific Islander¹ Carolinian Fijian Kosraean Melanesian³ Micronesian³ Northern Mariana Islander Palauan Papua New Guinean Ponapean (Pohnpeian) Polynesian³ Solomon Islander Tahitian Tarawa Islander Tokelauan Tongan Trukese (Chuukese) Yapese Pacific Islander, not specified

^{&#}x27;In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/ Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on inmigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Inmigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of inmigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of inmigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net inmigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Inmigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of inmigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the inmigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide. which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled-Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.) Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renteroccupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability-The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for yearround units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and twopersons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly over-reported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category "1989 or March 1990" was used. For a house-boat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially "Built in 1939 or earlier." The introduction of the "Don't know" category (see the discussion on "Comparability") may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, "Don't Know," was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. "Pareto interpolation" is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C. Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machinereadable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

- 1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
- 2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
- 3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percentin-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- 1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
- For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$$\begin{split} &\text{SE}_{\hat{X}}^{*} \text{ and SE}_{\hat{Y}}^{*} \text{ of estimates } \hat{X} \text{ and } \hat{Y} \colon \\ &\text{SE}_{(\hat{X}+\hat{Y})} = \text{SE}_{(\hat{X}-\hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(\text{SE}_{\hat{X}}^{*})^{2} + (\text{SE}_{\hat{Y}}^{*})^{2}} \end{split}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

- 1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
- 2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians-For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

 Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

- Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
- Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two
 estimated standard errors below the estimate to
 two estimated standard errors above the estimate
 would contain the average result from all possible
 samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

SE(9,948) =
$$\sqrt{5(9,948)(1-9,948/21,220)}$$

= 163 persons.

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-insample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-insample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7$$
 percent.

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

= 1.34 percentage points

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)]$$
 to $[6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$ or 4.50 to 8.90

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible sam-

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$
SE (1.07) = $\left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right)\sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$
= .029

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters
STAGE II: SAM	IPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin
1	Male 0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate- gories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-instructure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I:	TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.		Renter
11	All Other Housing Units 1 person in housing unit		White Householder Householder of Hispanic origin Rent
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit	101 102	Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199
STAGE II	: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY	103 104	\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399
1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2 Sampling rate less than 1-in-2	105 106	\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599
STAGE II	II: UNITS IN STRUCTURE	107	\$600 to \$749
1	Single unit structure	108 109	\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units	110	No cash rent
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units	111-120	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
	V: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT	121-140	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent cate-
Group	Owner White Householder Householder of Hispanic Origin		gories as groups 101 through 120
1	Value Less than \$20,000		Asian or Pacific Islander House- holder
2 3 4	\$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999	141-160	Same Hispanic origin/rent cate- gories as groups 101 through 120
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999		American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
7 8 9	\$150,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 or more	161-180	Same Hispanic origin/rent cate- gories as groups 101 through 120
10	Other ¹		Householder of Other Race
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10	181-200	Same Hispanic origin/rent cate- gories as groups 101 through 120
	Black Householder		Vacant Housing Units
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value cate- gories as groups 1 through 20	1 2	Vacant for rent Vacant for sale
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/value cate-	3	Other vacant
	gories as groups 1 through 20	The estima	ates produced by this procedure realize some

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Householder

61-80

81-100

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut

Same Hispanic origin/value cate-

Same Hispanic origin/value cate-

gories as groups 1 through 20

gories as groups 1 through 20

Householder of Other Race

ACCURACY OF THE DATA

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts
 of the country, the Census Bureau created the address
 list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and
 updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled
 USPS corrections and updated through a field operation.
 In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing
 block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the
 USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹		Size of publication area ²														
Commated Total	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,	000	25,0	00,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16		16		16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22		22		22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35		35		35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50		50		50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70		70		70
2,500		-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110		110		110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160		160		160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220		220		220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270		270		270
25,000	-	-	-	-		-	250	310	340	350	350	350		350		350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610		310		610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700		700		710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		790	970	1 090	1	100		1 100
500,000	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1	540		1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	_	_	_	-	-	-	-	2 000	2	120		2 190
5,000,000	-		-		-			-	-	-	_	-	3	540		4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-		-		5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

Ŷ = Estimate of characteristic total

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
Estimated Percentage	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95		1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

SE(
$$\hat{p}$$
) = $\sqrt{\frac{5}{B}}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})$

B = Base of estimated percentage

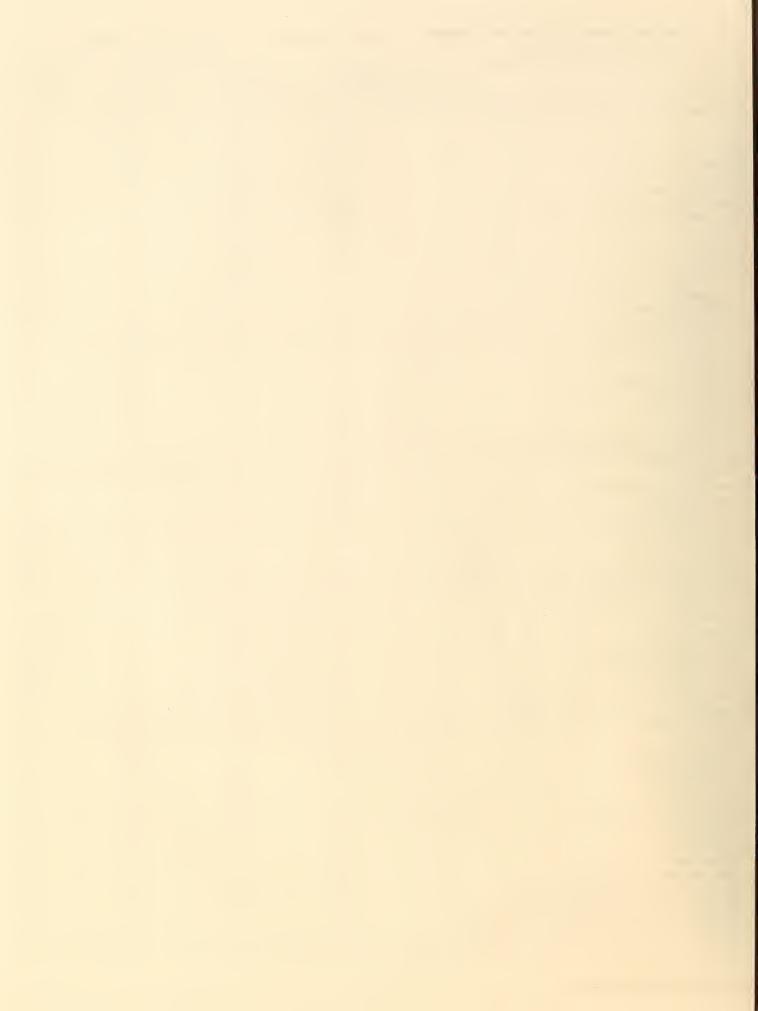
p = Estimated percentage

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Nevada

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2 1.2	1.0	0.6 0.5	0.5 0.5
Marital status Household type and relationship	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.6
Children ever born	2.6	2.2	1.3	1.3
Work disability and mobility limitation status	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry	2.1	1.7	0.9	0.9
Place of birth	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7 0.7
Residence in 1985	1.8	1.4	1.0	0.7
Year of entry	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.6
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment	1.9	1.4	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural)	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.5
Household type	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.6
Family type	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5 1.0
Group quarters	1.1 1.3	1.0 1.0	1.0	0.6
Employment status	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Place of work	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6 0.5
Travel time to work	1.4 1.5	1.1	0.6	0.5
Time leaving home to go to work	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons)	1.6 1.2	1.4	0.7 0.5	0.6 0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.6
HOUSING	1.5		0	
Age of householder		1.0	0.6	0.5 0.5
Race of householder	1.2 1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural)	1,1	0.9	0.5	0.5
Condominium status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Units in structure	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Tenure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5 0.5
Value	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Year structure built	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.	1.2	. 1.0	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities	1.5	1.1	0.5	0.4
Sewage disposal	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
House heating fuel	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5 0.5
Telephone in housing unit	1.2 1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Year householder moved into structure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5
as a percentage of income	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5



APPENDIX D. Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

- 1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
- 2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
- The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
- 4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanishlanguage questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

- A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
- A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990)

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

- 1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
- 2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
- 3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

 Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

- All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
- Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
- 3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
- 4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

 The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in predesignated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire. After you have filled out your form, please return it in the envelope we have provided.

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Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12
CENSUS '90	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
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How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age b. Year of birth		a. Age b. Year of birth	
4 1	1949	0 9	1 9 8 1
000000	1 • 800000	000000	1 800000
10 10 10	901010	101010	901010
2020	2020	2020	2020
3030	3030	3030	3030
4 • 40	4 • 40	4040	4040
5050	5050	5050	5050
16060	6060	i6 O 6 O	6060
7070	7070	7070	7070
18080	8080	8080	8 8 80
9090	9 ○ 9 ●	9 ○ 9 ●	9090

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups--including community organizations--and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- **b.** If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
- 2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If Other relative of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the Stepson/stepdaughter of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark Stepson/stepdaughter but do not mark Natural-born or adopted son/daughter. In other words, Stepson/stepdaughter takes precedence over Adopted son/daughter.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the Other API circle [under Asian or Pacific Islander (API)], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the Other API category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

- 5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the Example on page 2 of this guide.
- 6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark Never married.
- A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the No (not Spanish/Hispanic) circle. Note that the term "Mexican-Am." refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as No.
 - b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as No.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. Attached means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of A one-family house attached to one or more houses is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

- H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.
- Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage) if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark Occupied without payment of cash rent if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

- **H5a.** Answer H5a and H5b If you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.
 - b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.
- H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.
- H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by
By the day	30	4 times a year .	3
By the week		2 times a year .	
Every other we	ek 2	Once a year	

b. Answer Yes if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

- H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.
- H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.
- H10. Mark Yes, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark No if any of the three facilities is not present.
- H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.
- **H12.** Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.
- H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.
- H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark A public system. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for Individual well

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide.

- H16. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or private organization. A septic tank or cesspool is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.
- H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

- H18. A condominium is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark No.
- H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.
 - b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

- H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.
- H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.
- **H23a.** The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.
 - **b**. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

- **H24a.** A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.
 - b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.
- H25. A condominium fee is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.
- H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

- 9. A person should fill the Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents circle.
- 10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.
- Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A public school is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has successfully completed or the highest degree the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a. Mark Yes if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark No if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
 - b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark No, lived outside the city/town limits in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark Yes if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark Yes if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two Yes, active duty circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark No. Count World War II Merchant Marine Seaman service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18. Mark Yes to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark Yes to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.
- 21a. Count as work Mark Yes:
 - Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
 - Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
 - Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
 - Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
 - Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work - Mark No:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.
- 22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e. If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank
- 23a. If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.
 - **b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

24a. Give the time of day the person usually left home to go to work. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.

If the person usually left home to go to work and the person usually left home to go to work.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the a.m. circle.

- If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the p.m. circle.
- **b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark No.
- 26a. Mark Yes if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
 - **b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark No, temporarily ill if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark No, other reasons if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

- 27. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark Never worked if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
 - b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following -

the following — Do not enter —

Metal furniture manufacturing
Retail grocery store
Petroleum refining
Cattle ranch

Do not enter —
Furniture company
Grocery store
Oil company
Ranch

29. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description. Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like

the following — Do not enter —
Production clerk Clerk
Carpenter's helper Helper
Auto engine mechanic Mechanic
Registered nurse Nurse

30. Mark Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT ... organization if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.

For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate government category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
 - b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- Fill the Yes or No circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.

If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.

- a. Include wages and salaries from all jobs before deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of incorporated businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses. etc.
- **b**. Include NONFARM profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. Exclude profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- C. Include FARM profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. Exclude profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also exclude amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d. Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.

Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.

Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.

- Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers before Medicare deductions.
- f. Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. Exclude assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g. Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h. Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.

Do not include the following as income in any item:

- Refunds or rebates of any kind
- Withdrawals from savings of any kind
- Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
- Inheritances or insurance settlements
- Any type of loan
- Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years--or until the year 2062--only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else-no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency--is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started-and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census. Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana -

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: 1-800-CUENTAN (o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce BUREAU OF THE CENSUS FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628 Approval Expires 07/31/91

Page 1

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- · Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

ge 2 PLEASE A	LISO ANSWER HOUSING QUESTION PERSON 1	PERSON 2	
	Last name	Last name	
Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.	First name Middle trittal	First name Middle initial	
2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?		If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	
Fill ONE circle for each person.	START in this column with the household	 Husband/wife Brother/sister Natural-born Father/mother 	
If Other relative of person in column 1,	member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.	or adopted O Grandchild	
fill circle and print exact relationship, such	the nome is owned, being bought, of femed.	son/daughter Other relative	
as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law,	If there is no such person, start in this column with	stepdaughter	
niece, cousin, and so on.	any adult household member.	If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	
		 Roomer, boarder, O Unmarried or foster child partner 	
		O Housemate, roommate O Other nonrelative	
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	O Male O Female	O Male O Female	
4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person	O White	O White	
considers himself/herself to be.	O Black or Negro O Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the	O Black or Negro Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the	
If Indian (Amer.), print the name of	enrolled or principal tribe.)	enrolled or principal tribe.)	
the enrolled or principal tribe.		/	
	O Eskimo O Aleut	O Eskimo O Aleut	
	Asian or Pacific Islander (API)	Asian or Pacific Islander (API)	
	O Chinese O Japanese O Filipino O Asian Indian	O Chinese O Japanese O Filipino O Asian Indian	
If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong,	O Hawaiian O Samoan	O Hawaiian O Samoan	
Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani,	O Korean O Guamanian O Vietnamese O Other API	O Korean O Guamanian O Vietnamese O Other API	
Cambodian, and so on.	/	[]	
If Other race, print race.	Other race (Print race)	Other race (Print race)	
5. Age and year of birth	a. Age b. Year of birth	a. Age b. Year of birth	
a. Print each person's age at last birthday.			
Fill in the matching circle below each box.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 • 8 0 0 0 0 0	000000 1 • 800000	
	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	
 Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box. 	3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3	3 0 3 0 3 0 3	
3	4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 5 0	4 0 4 0	
	5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 6 0	6060 6060	
	7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0	$ \begin{array}{c cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
	8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0	9090 9090	
6. Marital status	O Now married O Separated	Now married	
Fill ONE circle for each person.	O Widowed O Never married O Divorced	Widowed	
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?	No (not Spanish/Hispanic)	O No (not Spanish/Hispanic)	
Fill ONE circle for each person.	Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., ChicanoYes, Puerto Rican	O Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano O Yes, Puerto Rican	
	O Yes, Cuban	Yes, Cuban	
	 Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, 	 Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, 	
	Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan,	Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan,	
lf Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic,	Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	
print one group.		L	
FOR CENSUS USE	0	•	
	0	0	

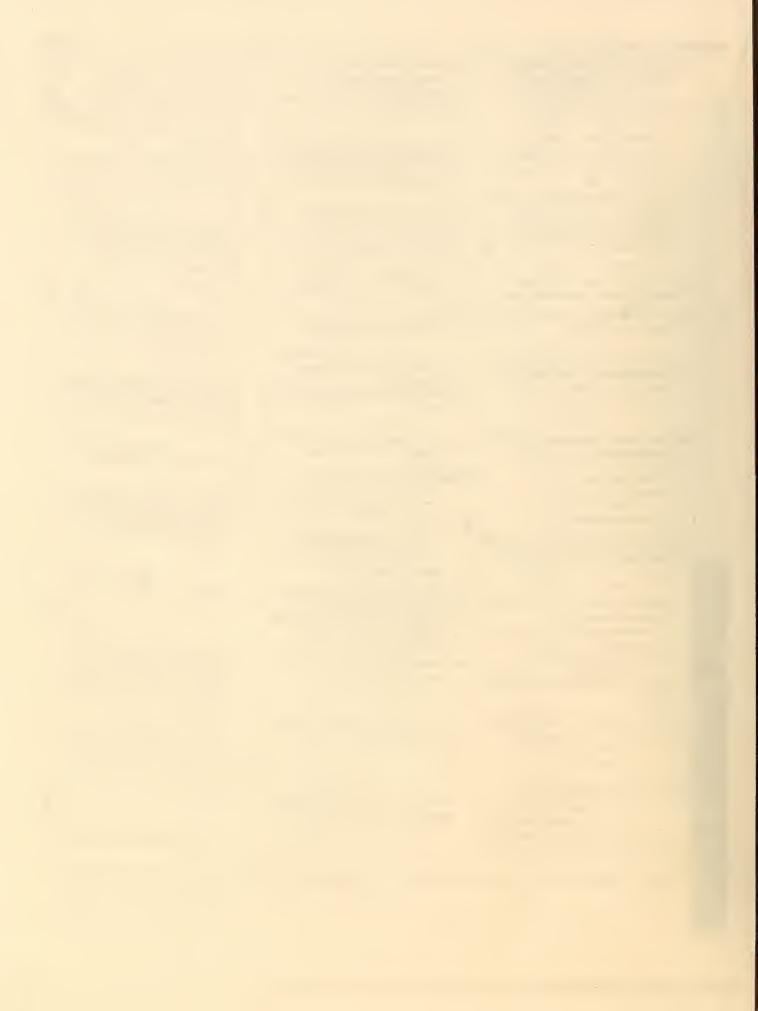
PERSON 7	NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a-	H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD
Last name First name Middle midal	the person should be listed — for example, someone	If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE — Is this house on ten or more acres?
If a RELATIVE of Person 1: Husband/wife Brother/sister	stays here once in a while and has no other home?	Yes No Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?
Natural-born Father/mother or adopted Grandchild Son/daughter Other relative	Yes, please print the name(s) No and reason(s).	O Yes O No
Stepson/ stepdaughter If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	H6	Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment — What is the value of this property; that is, how much
O Roomer, boarder, O Unmarried or foster child partner	Question I a on page I even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a	do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?
O Housemate, roommate Other nonrelative	visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?	○ Less than \$10,000 ○ \$70,000 to \$74,999 ○ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ○ \$75,000 to \$79,999
O Male O Female	Yes, please print the name(s) No and reason(s).	○ \$15,000 to \$19,999
Black or Negro Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the		\$30,000 to \$34,999
enrolled or principal tribe.)	H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant. O A mobile home or trailer	 \$40,000 to \$44,999 \$45,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$54,999 \$50,000 to \$54,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999
Eskimo Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API)	A one-family house detached from any other house A one-family house attached to one or more houses	\$55,000 to \$59,999 \$300,000 to \$399,999 \$60,000 to \$64,999 \$400,000 to \$499,999 \$65,000 to \$69,999 \$5500,000 or more
O Chinese O Japanese O Filipino Asian Indian O Hawaiian O Samoan	A building with 2 apartments A building with 3 or 4 apartments A building with 5 to 9 apartments	7 \$00,000 to 302,222
Korean		Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment — What is the monthly rent?
Other race (Print race)	Other	Less than \$80 \$375 to \$399 \$80 to \$99 \$400 to \$424 \$100 to \$124 \$425 to \$449
a. Age b. Year of birth	H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.	\$125 to \$149
0000001080000	0 1 room 4 rooms 7 rooms 0 2 rooms 5 rooms 8 rooms	\$175 to \$199
$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0$	H4. Is this house or apartment —	\$250 to \$274 \$600 to \$649 \$275 to \$299 \$650 to \$699
1040 4 040 5050 5 050	Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? Owned by you or someone in this household free	\$300 to \$324
6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0	and along freshing a second	Does the monthly rent include any meals?
9090 9090	Occupied without payment of cash rent? FOR CENSUS U	O Yes O No
Now married	A. Total B. Type of unit D. Months vacant	G. DO ID
Divorced No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano	Contin Usual home Continum	o to 24
Yes, Puerto Rican Yes, Cuban Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	elsewhere E. Complete after I I C1. Vacancy status	JIC 1
(Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	For rent For seas/ For sale only rec/occ Rented or For migrant PO PO P3 P6	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
	6 occupied Other vacant P1 O P4 O IA P2 O P5 O SM	JIC 2 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
0	C2. Is this unit boarded up? F. Cov. Yes O No O 1b O 1a O 7	0 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9

Н8.	When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?	H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?	H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment?
	 1989 or 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 	Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood	If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.
	O 1970 to 1979	Gas: bottled, tank, or LP Electricity	a. Electricity
	1960 to 1969	O Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	an allocations,
	O 1959 or earlier	Coal or coke	
		O Wood	
		O Solar energy	
H9.	How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how	O Other fuel	\$.00
_	many bedrooms would you list if this house or	No fuel used	Yearly cost — Dollars
	apartment were on the market for sale or rent?	-	OR
	O No bedroom	H15. Do you get water from -	
	O 1 bedroom		Included in rent or in condominium fee
	O 2 bedrooms	A public system such as a city water	No charge or electricity not used
	O 3 bedrooms	department, or private company?	
	O 4 bedrooms	O An individual drilled well?	
	O 5 or more bedrooms	An individual dug well? Some other source such as a spring,	b. Gas
		creek, river, cistem, etc.?	
		ween, siver, Colesis, etc.:	
<u>H10.</u>	Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities	H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?	
	in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and	1110. 15 this outling connected to a public sewer?	
	cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a	Yes, connected to public sewer	\$.00
	bathtub or shower?	No, connected to septic tank or cesspool	Yearly cost — Dollars
		O No, use other means	1021y 000. 2012y
	O Yes, have all three facilities		OP
	O No	H17. About when was this building first built?	OR
		O 1989 or 1990	O Included in rent or in condominium fee
		○ 1985 to 1988	No charge or gas not used
<u>H11.</u>	Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities;	O 1980 to 1984	
	that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range	O 1970 to 1979	- W.A.
	or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?	O 1960 to 1969	c. Water
		O 1950 to 1959	
	O Yes	0 1940 to 1949	
	O No	O 1939 or earlier O Don't know	[
		Don't know	
	_		\$.00
		H18. Is this house or apartment part of a	Yearly cost Dollars
H12.	Do you have a telephone in this house or	condominium?	OR
	apartment?	O Yes	
		O No	O Included in rent or in condominium fee
	O V		○ No charge
	O Yes O No		
	O 110	If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.	
		H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?	d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.
		The state of the s	a. July county more and a second
H13.	How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of	○ Yes — Skip to H20	
	one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for	O No	
	use by members of your household?		
		b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural	\$.00
	O None	products from this property?	Yearly cost — Dollars
	0 1		
	0 2	O None	0.0
	0 3	0 \$1 to \$999	OR
	0 4	O \$1,000 to \$2,499	
	0 5	O \$2,500 to \$4,999	Included in rent or in condominium fee
	0 6	○ \$5,000 to \$9,999	No charge or these fuels not used
	O 7 or more	O \$10,000 or more	

PERSON 1	14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment	18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other
	5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?	health condition that has lasted for 6 or more
Last name First name Middle initial	O Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for	months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this	○ Yes — Skip to 15a the next person	do at a job?
person born?	7 ○ No	O Yes O No
,	117	1 2 4 112
(Name of State or leasing south as Party Bird County)	b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?	b. Prevents this person from working at a job?
(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.) 9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?	(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country	O Yes O No
	(1) Ivalie of o.s. State of foreign country	19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for
 Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the 		6 or more months, does this person have any
U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas	(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)	difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to
Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents	(2) Name of county in the U.S.	shop or visit a doctor's office?
O Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization	[O Yes O No
No, not a citizen of the United States		
10. When did this person come to the United States	(3) Name of city or town in the U.S.	 Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the
to stay?		home?
0 1987 to 1990 0 1970 to 1974	(A) Did this area to the day of	O Yes O No
○ 1985 or 1986 ○ 1965 to 1969 ○ 1982 to 1984 ○ 1960 to 1964	(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?	
O 1980 or 1981 O 1950 to 1959	O Yes	If this person is a female — 20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting
O 1975 to 1979 O Before 1950	No, lived outside the city/town limits	stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this		she has adopted.
person attended regular school or college?	15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?	None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more
Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary	○ Yes ○ No — Skip to 16	0 000000000 0 0 0
school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma		TAODUICE/O
or a college degree.	b. What is this language?	21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?
No, has not attended since February 1 Yes, public school, public college		 Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such
Yes, private school, private college	(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)	as delivering papers, or helping without pay
19 How much colorable dia a COMPUETED	c. How well does this person speak English?	in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or	Very wen O Hot wen	· ·
degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level	O Well O Not at all	 No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or
of previous grade attended or highest degree received.	16. When was this person born?	volunteer work. — Skip to 25
O No school completed	O Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a	b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEED
O Nursery school	O Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions	(at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra
○ Kindergarten ○ 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade	for the next person	hours worked. Hours
5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade	17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military	Hows
9th grade	service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves	22. At what location did this person work
10th grade 11th grade	or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or	LAST WEEK?
C 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA	National Guard only, see instruction guide.	If this person worked at more than one location, print
O HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school	Yes, now on active duty	where he or she worked most last week.
DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED)	Yes, on active duty in past, but not now	a. Address (Number and street)
Some college but no degree Associate degree in college - Occupational program	O Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18	
Associate degree in college - Occupational program Associate degree in college - Academic program	Ouard only — 5кір to 18 ○ No — Skір to 18	(If the exact address is not known, give a description of
O Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)	b. Was active-duty military service during —	the location such as the building name or the nearest
Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng,	Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.	street or intersection.)
MEd, MSW, MBA) O Professional school degree (For example: MD,	September 1980 or later	b. Name of city, town, or post office
DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)	O May 1975 to August 1980	
O Doctorate degree	O Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)	Taller and I seed to be all the limite of
(For example: PhD, EdD)	O February 1955—July 1964	c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?	Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) World War II (September 1940—July 1947)	Yes No, outside
(See instruction guide for further information.)	O World War I (April 1917—November 1918)	the city/town limits
//	Any other time	d. County
	c. In total, how many years of active-duty military	
(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun,	service has this person had?	e State 7 f. ZIP Code 7
French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican,	[]	e. State 7
Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)	Years	
	L	

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST	28. Industry or Employer	32. INCOME IN 1989 —
WEEK? If this person usually used more than one		Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source
method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle	a. For whom did this person work?	received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle.
of the one used for most of the distance.	If now on active duty in the Armed	If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.
	Forces, fill this circle O and print the	
Car, truck, or van C Motorcycle	branch of the Armed Forces.	For income received jointly, see instruction guide.
Bus or trolley bus	[If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.
O Streetcar or trolley car C Walked		If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above
O Subway or elevated O Worked at home		the dollar amount.
O Railroad Skip to 28	(Name of company, business, or other employer)	
	b. What kind of business or industry was this?————————————————————————————————————	a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips
Ferryboat	Describe the activity at location where employed.	from all jobs - Report amount before deductions
O Taxicab	[for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.
If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise,	1	O Yes
skip to 24a.		No \$.00
b. How many people, including this person,	(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing,	Annual amount — Dollars
	mail order house, auto engine manufacturing,	
usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van	retail bakery)	b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm
LAST WEEK?	c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE ctrcle	business, including proprietorship and
O Drove alone O 5 people		partnership — Report NET income after
O 2 people O 6 people	Manufacturing	business expenses.
O 3 people O 7 to 9 people	 Wholesale trade construction, service, 	[
	Retail trade government, etc.)	O Yes -
O 4 people O 10 or more people		O No \$.00
24a What time did this nesses were the large to	29. Occupation	Annual amount — Dollars
24a. What time did this person usually leave home	a. What kind of work was this person doing?	c. Farm self-employment income - Report NET
to go to work LAST WEEK?		income after operating expenses. Include earnings
C a.m.		as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.
C p.m.		
	(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager,	O Yes
b. How many minutes did it usually take this person	supervisor of order department, gasoline engine	0 No
to get from home to work LAST WEEK?	assembler, cake icer)	Annual amount — Dollars
Controlle to work Dio 1 Welli.	b. What were this person's most important activities	d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty
	or duties? ¬	income, or income from estates and trusts -
Minutes — Skip to 28	or dates.	Report even small amounts credited to an account.
Land on the second		
25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on	<u></u>	O Yes
	(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies,	O No 3
layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?	supervising order clerks, assembling engines,	Annual amount — Dollars
ayon a on a jou or ousuless that well :	supervising order cierks, assembling engines, icing cakes)	e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement
	icing cakes)	e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement
○ Yes, on layoff		e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement O Yes
Yes, on layoff Yes, on vacation, temporary illness,	icing cakes) 30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle	e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement O Yes No No No
Yes, on layoff Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.	icing cakes) 30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle © Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or	e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement O Yes No Annual amount — Dollars
Yes, on layoff Yes, on vacation, temporary illness,	icing cakes) 30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle © Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or	e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement O Yes No Annual amount — Dollars 1. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to
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Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F. Data Products and User Assistance

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Data Products	F-
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—readonly memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATATM. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH), 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP), and 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATATM. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its
 household records include codes associating them with
 MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which
 may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were
 two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample
 showing data for selected urbanized areas and other
 large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATATM, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATATM is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATATM provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations— UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Super-intendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The Geographic Identification Code Scheme report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/LineTM files. TIGER/LineTM files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/LineTM files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/LineTM files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/BoundaryTM and TIGER/DataBaseTM, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- 1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- Census '90 Basics. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- Strength in Numbers. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base. A
 free booklet describing the structure and uses of the
 Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- Census and You. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- Monthly Product Announcement. A free monthly listing
 of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps;
 data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical
 documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- Census Catalog and Guide. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATATM, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (FAX number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rose-marie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

404-347-2274
617-565-7078
704-371-6144
312-353-0980
214-767-7105
303-969-7750
313-354-4654
913-236-3711
818-904-6339
212-264-4730
215-597-8313
206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the Census Catalog and Guide or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- People: Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- Business and industry: Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- Housing and construction: Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- · Farms: Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- Governments: Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- Foreign trade: Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- Other nations: Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the annual Census Catalog and Guide. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual Statistical Abstract of the United States, the County and City Data Book (published every 5 years), and the State and Metropolitan Area Data Book (published approximately every 4 years).

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship

Sex Race Age

Marital status Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure Number of rooms in unit Tenure—owned or rented Value of home or monthly rent

Congregate housing (meals included in rent)

Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education-enrollment and attainment

Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.

Ancestry

Language spoken at home Migration (residence in 1985)

Disability Fertility

Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force

Occupation, industry, and class of worker

Place of work and journey to work

Work experience in 1989

Income in 1989

Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence

Number of bedrooms

Plumbing and kitchen facilities

Telephone in unit Vehicles available

Heating fuel

Source of water and method of sewage disposal

Year structure built Condominium status Farm residence

Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
	199	0 CENSUS OF POPUL	ATION AND HOUSING (1990 C	PH)
		100-1	Percent Data	
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
		100-Percen	nt and Sample Data	
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Charac- teristics for Cen- sus Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Charac- teristics for Con- gressional Districts of the 103rd Con- gress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
		Sa	mple Data	
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Charac- teristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
		1990 CENSUS OF	POPULATION (1990 CP)	
		100-F	Percent Data	
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
		1990 CENSUS OF P	OPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.	
		100-Per	cent Data—Con.	
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house-hold relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
		Sa	ample Data	
1990 CP-2	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Metropoli- tan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
			OF HOUSING (1990 CH) Percent Data	
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
19 <mark>90</mark> CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
		Sa	ample Data	
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape F (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample) ¹		Geographic areas	Description	
	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas		
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas		
STF 1 (100 percent)	C ₃	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100- percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas		
	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's		
STF 2 (100 percent)	В	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100- percent population and housing counts and characteristics for eac geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabula- tions for the total population and separate presentations of tabula- tions by race and Hispanic origin	
	С	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's		
	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas		
	Вз	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State		
STF 3 (Sample)	C ₃	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States		

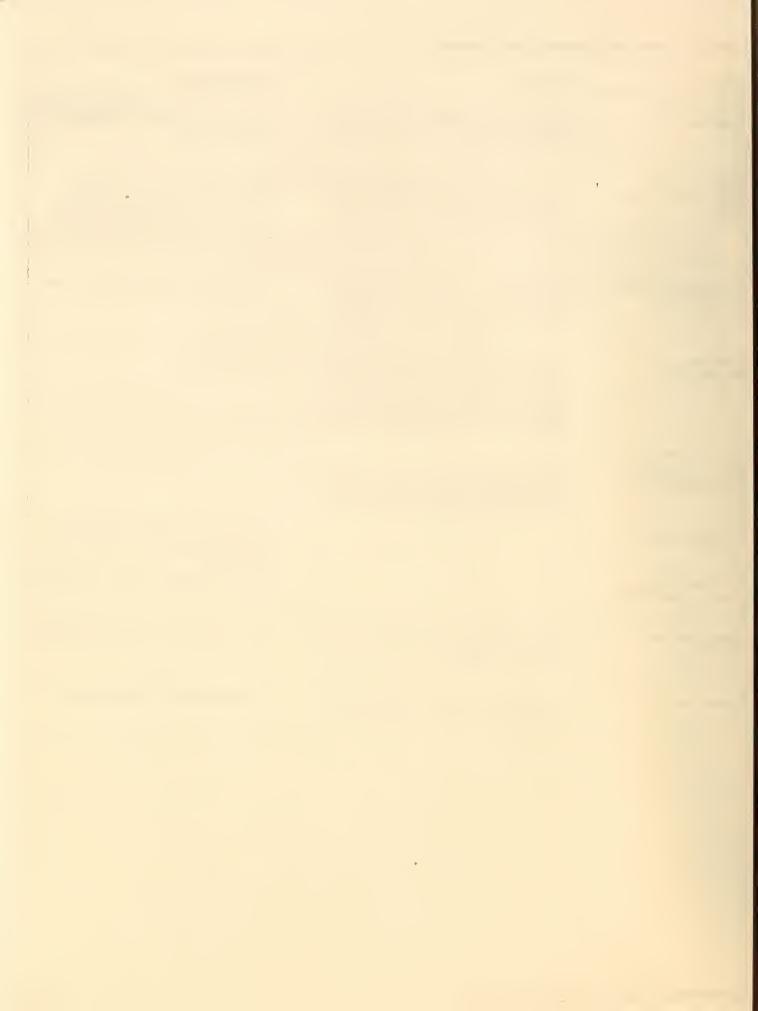
Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tap (STF 1A, 1B, e and data type (100 percent of sample) ¹	etc.)	Geographic areas	Description
	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
STF 4 (Sample)	В	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and
	С	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	Hispanic origin.

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.
³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

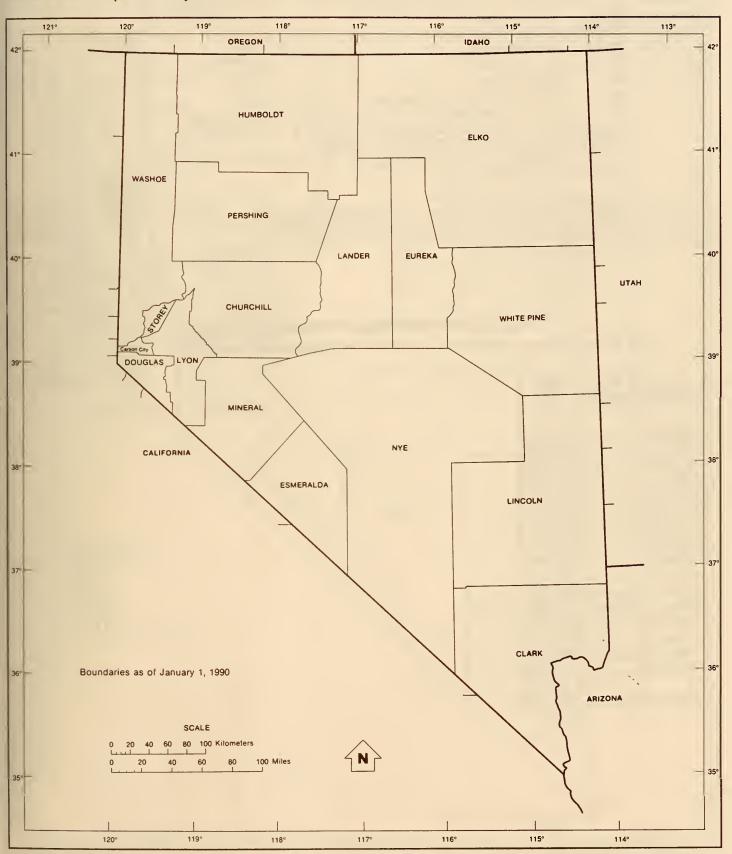
Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to- county migration streams and significant inter- state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteris- tics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metro- politan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on print- outs, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



APPENDIX G. Maps

Counties and Independent City



County Subdivision Outline Map Legend and County and Independent City Location index

State
County1
CAMPO American Indian Reservation
Trust Land
YORK County Subdivision

ROME Incorporated Place
Zena Census Designated Place

Large River, Lake, Water Body, or Shoreline

An asterisk following a place name indicates that the place is coextensive with a county subdivision. The county subdivision name is shown only when it differs from the place name.

A fishhook joins contiguous and/or discontiguous parts of the same geographic entity.

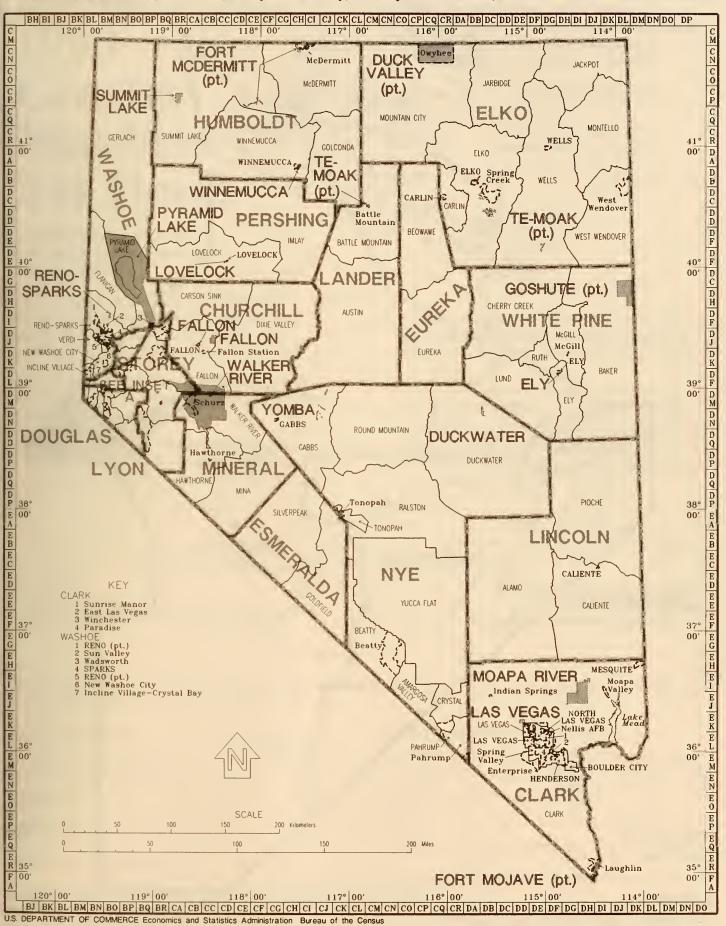
¹County or an equivalent entity for statistical purposes.

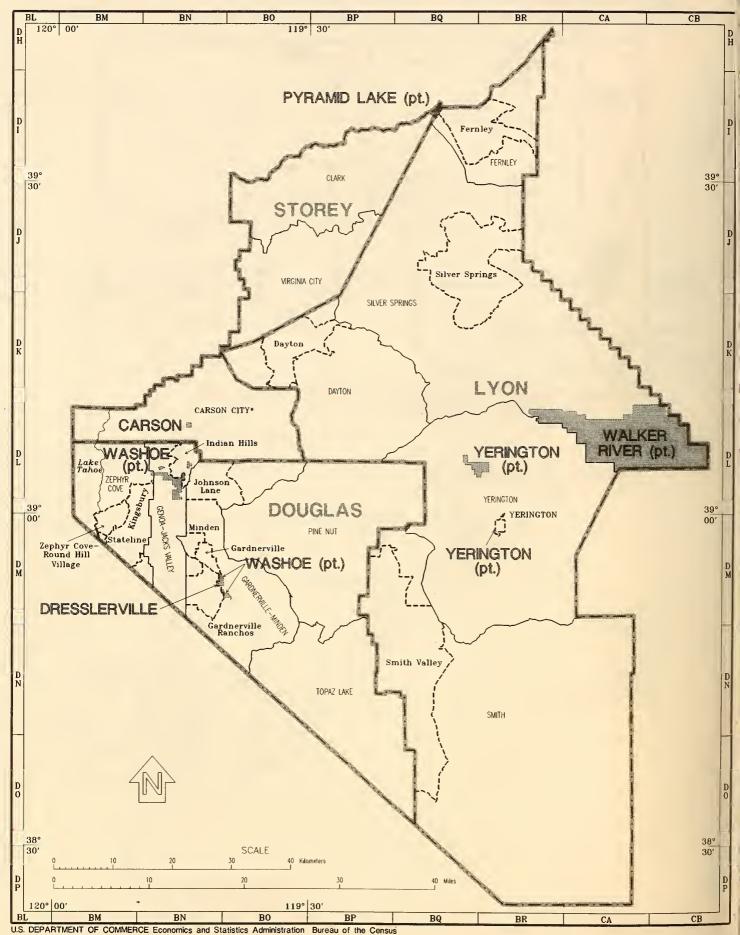
Note: All legal boundaries and names are as of January 1, 1990. Where State, county, and/or county subdivision boundaries coincide, the map shows the boundary symbol for only the highest—ranking of these geographic entities. Where a State, county, or county subdivision boundary coincides with a place boundary, the map does not show the place boundary symbol.

COUNTY AND INDEPENDENT CITY LOCATION INDEX

This list presents the reference coordinates for each county on the county subdivision outline map.

COUNTY AND	MAP
INDEPENDENT CITY	REF
Churchill	CD-DI
Clark	DG-EM
Douglas	BO-DN
Elko	DC-CR
Esmeralda	CH-EB
Eureka	CQ-DF
Humboldt	CE-CQ
Lander	CK-DF
Lincoln	DG-EB
Lyon	BQ-DL
Mineral	CD-DP
Nye	CO-EC
Pershing	CE-DD
Storey	BP-DJ
Washoe	BO-DC
White Pine	DG-DJ
Carson City	BN-DK





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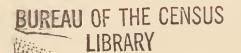
Issued July 1992

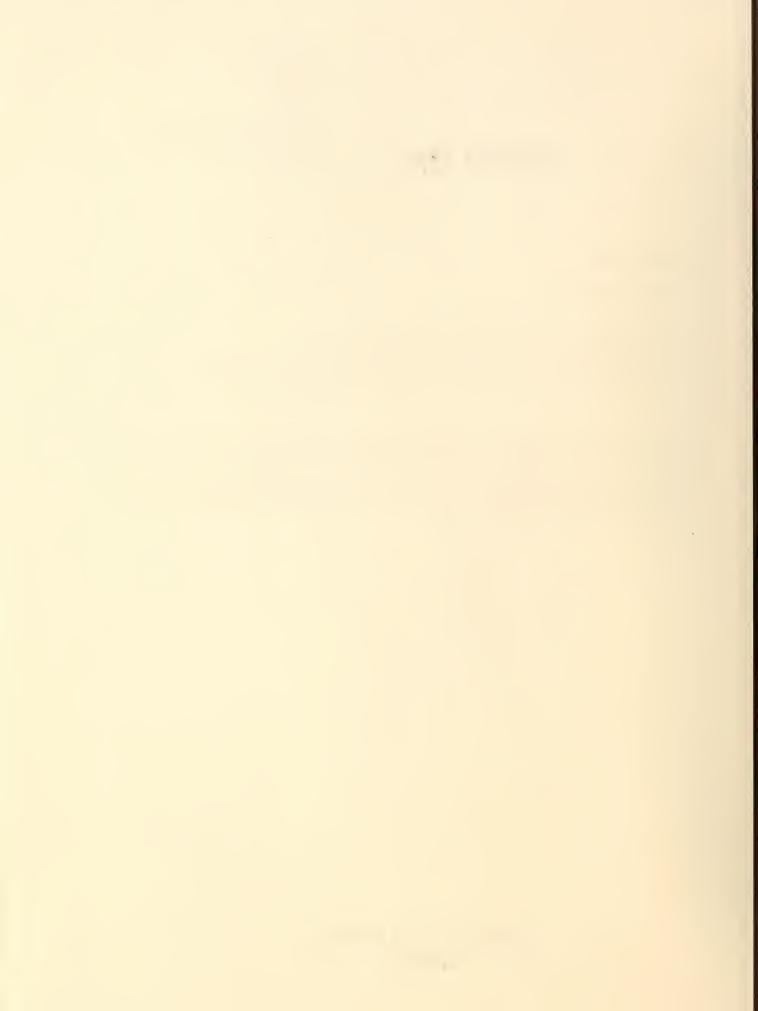
Nevada

1990 CPH-5-30

1990 Census of Population and Housing
Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics
Corrected Tables 5 and 6, Employment Status and Journey to Work
Characteristics: 1990, and Tables 7 and 8, Disability Status: 1990

The Census Bureau discovered that 1990 census data on weeks worked in 1989, usual hours worked per week in 1989, and mobility and self-care limitations are in error. These data are incorrect in the 1990 CPH-5, *Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics,* report series, tables 5 and 6, Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990, and tables 7 and 8, Disability Status: 1990. The corrected tables for the above-specified State are attached; they replace the tables in the printed report.





Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics:

5.

For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text] sample and subject to sampling variability, see text

Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labar force 082 99 97 405 865 324 179 179 128 1109 1163 583 032 138 574 43 234 163 63 63 63 63 63 973 63 38 68.9 60.8 772.0 771.2 56.9 60.1 100.0 100.0 100.0 Percent in labar force 662.3 59.0 59.0 69.0 Females with awn children under 6 years 614 130 128 978 234 494 116 ---93 62 174 174 681 038 153 153 72 291 202 292 136 444 73 Total Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks 823 804 804 187 187 326 839 170 050 050 415 837 306 463 903 020 386 073 401 700 912 889 467 weeks i Worked 40 or mare 1989 Worked in 1989 2 370 707 707 707 934 1 937 1 937 1 937 1 12 94 1 156 53 965 389 518 959 431 916 027 0027 772 772 100 100 100 98 391 443 Total 980 192 296 240 093 640 290 663 79 1133 696 163 078 557 557 213 213 4412 765 770 602 602 Total 483 84 399 403 639 9 702 2.4.3113 1.0 8: 8: 9: 9: 1.0 2.5 2.5 1.0 4:0 Percent using public transportation tronspartation to work Percent in carpools 7.5 15.3 15.6 15.6 15.8 15.8 17.7 17.7 18.3 18.3 18.3 Percent using car, truck, or van Persons 16 years and 373 922 973 1122 461 965 965 870 870 870 870 574 126 126 126 4114 4114 520 520 520 589 925 131 145 171 288 870 870 882 453 147 791 633 754 909 59 930 794 577 128 983 69 충 force Labor Percent un-employed force labor 555 904 167 761 761 332 995 992 992 578 1113 0661 988 086 685 685 562 342 928 928 928 194 206 292 495 495 495 600 000 000 376 000 300 300 300 Total 901 919 203 Civilian | Female Percent in labor force 631 846 923 702 950 950 958 588 588 923 446 949 949 949 49 611 564 283 486 594 407 823 728 556 376 376 376 942 753 132 412 866 355 236 193 472 727 259 866 148 060 814 253 215 193 084 772 050 Gardeeville Minden division
Gardeeville Minden division
Gardeeville COP
Johnson Lone COP
Annden COP
Genea-Jacks Valley division
Indian Hills COP
Input Net division
Topaz Lake division
Zephyr Cave division
Straffeline COP
Straffeline COP
Straffeline COP Mesquire city
Mogo Valley CD
North Los Valley CD
Sunrise Manor CDP (pt.)
Los Vegas city (pt.)
Los Vegas city (pt.)
Eost Las Vegas COP
Enterprise CDP (pt.)
Henderson city (pt.)
Los Vegas city (pt.)
North Jos Vegas city (pt.)
North Los Vegas city (pt.)
North Los Vegas city (pt.) County Subdivision Elko County

Cofin dry

Corlin city

Elko division

Elko division

Dockparl division

Jorkparl division

Montello division

Montello division

Wells division

Wells division

West Wendover division

West Wendover division Clark County

Clark division city (pt)

Enterprise COP (pt)

Henderson city (pt)

Indian Springs COP

Los Vegas city (pt)

Loughlin COP Follon city ____ Fallon Station COP The State County

Table 5. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbals, see text]

		ŀ					Person	Persons 16 years and over	J.							
State						Labor force	93				W	Worked in 1989		Females with own children under 6 years	vn children rears	
County County Subdivision			Percent in labor farce	лсе	Civilian labar force	93		Warkers	10			Warked 40 or more	ore weeks in			Own children
Place								Means of th	Means of transportation to wark	wark			Usually			under 6 years in families and
	Total Fe	Female	Tatal	Female	Per Tatal el	Percent un- emplayed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpoals	Percent using public transportation	Tatal	V Totol	warked 35 or more hours per week, 50 ta 52 weeks	Total	Percent in labor force	subtamilies, all parents in househald in labor force
Eureka County————————————————————————————————————	1 149 315 834	499 148 351	73.0 69.2 74.5	58.7 55.4 60.1	839 218 621	3.7 3.2 3.2	775 196 579	70.5 75.0 68.9	32.1 35.7 30.9	3.4	956 253 703	704 174 530	542 146 396	86 26 60	38.4 53.8 31.7	51 18 33
Humboldr Caunty Clockond drivisan McDermit drivisan McDermit (OP Summit Loke division Winnemucco division	9 319 325 325 878 247 193 7 923 4 512	406 1122 406 119 86 86 86 131 131	73.5 65.1 65.1 73.1 74.4 75.3	60.6 42.6 49.8 45.4 58.1 61.1	6 847 246 569 122 141 5 891 3 399	8.55 32.1 11.4 13.4.4 1.2 1.4 5.1	6 285 167 167 78 139 5 489 3 176	82.3 68.3 72.0 91.0 84.2 82.5	26.7 12.6 16.1 17.9 19.4 28.3 25.6	13.2 13.2 .8 5.1 5.0 5.3	7 460 230 599 105 170 6 461 3 685	5 456 191 360 32 104 4 801 2 717	4 087 166 262 25 83 83 3 576 1 929	889 41 84 26 24 740 415	59.6 14.6 51.2 73.1 50.0 63.4 56.9	737 11 48 21 21 14 664 369
Londer County	4 346 2 739 3 607 1 2 448 1	2 051 359 1 692 1 142	72.3 71.6 72.4 73.2	56.3 58.8 55.7 56.4	3 141 529 2 612 1 791	7.1 9.5 6.6 6.8	2 801 479 2 322 1 588	85.1 82.7 85.7 84.9	35.2 20.0 38.3 37.6	ø; Ö; ø; <u>T</u>	3 412 538 2 874 1 977	2 387 367 2 020 1 362	1 929 257 1 672 1 108	444 67 377 278	48.4 56.7 46.9 48.6	330 286 206
Lincoln County. Alamo division Collente division Callente division Ploche division Callente city (pt.)	2 660 584 826 774 1 250	293 315 439 433 539	54.0 57.5 52.5 51.9 1.9	49.6 53.7 42.4 42.3 53.1	1 437 336 434 412 667	3.5.5.2 3.1 3.1 3.1	1 313 318 407 385 588	79.2 75.2 74.2 75.1 84.9	13.8 13.5 8.1 7.3 17.9	8.47. 8.42. 8.6. 8.6.	1 676 391 511 485 774	1 144 232 359 336 553	804 153 259 236 392	235 94 72 72 69	57.0 53.2 56.9 56.9 62.3	169 60 54 54 55 1
Lyon County Dayron division Dayron (OP Dayron division Eenley division Fenley division Fenley division Silver Springs division Silver Springs (OP Smith Valley COP Yenington division Yenington city	15 174 3 262 1 689 1 689 1 774 1 803 1 803 1 804 1 844	486 577 848 848 883 871 871 871 871 979	% 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 6 7 4 4 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6	648 658 658 658 658 658 658 658 658 658 65	9 051 2 178 2 593 2 583 2 589 1 346 8 863 5 15 2 419 872	0.00.04.4.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0	2 404 1 187 1 187 1 187 2 440 2 442 2 231 2 231	8900888966 8000888688888 800088668	16.6 18.0 18.0 18.0 19.5 11.2 10.6 12.6	ώ·φώ·4·4	9 856 2 388 1 184 2 718 2 718 1 460 925 2 729 1 021	7 080 1 808 2 041 2 037 2 037 2 037 3 628 3 364 1 938 7 30	5 462 1 478 1 538 1 538 512 244 1 410 562	1 261 354 203 353 353 353 138 78 66 120	55.8 67.5 65.5 52.4 133.7 33.7 50.9 50.9	2505 2675 2677 2677 8674 8684 8686 8696 8696 8696 8696 8696 869
Mineral County Howrhorne division Howthorne COP Min division Walker River division Schuz COP	4 892 3 886 3 166 1 410 596 431	2 397 966 1 588 1 179 252 230	64.0 68.5 68.4 68.4 1.5 1.5	56.5 60.5 60.8 16.2 54.0 56.1	3 115 2 649 2 159 181 285 263	8.2 7.3 7.5 9.4 15.1	2 809 2 407 1 944 164 238 219	87.6 88.7 87.4 87.4 95.7 91.6 90.9	20.9 21.2 22.9 14.6 22.3 22.3	4ंगंगं ।।।	2 478 2 909 2 361 239 237	2 491 2 139 1 745 167 185	1 906 1 665 1 351 94 147	441 370 265 17 54 51	67.6 72.4 69.1 55.6 58.8	430 381 263 - 49 44
Nye Caunty ————————————————————————————————————	13 897 6 489 1 266 1 234 7 79	5 354 259 519 511 28	64.3 80.2 87.1 66.2 25.3	51.3 69.5 48.1 -	8 723 392 840 808 20	5.4 12.5 4.0 -	8 272 343 361 769 20	79.9 89.5 78.4 79.6 50.0	24.3 25.4 20.3 21.2	8.2	9 646 375 991 975	7 089 234 632 616 20	5 721 190 505 489 20	990 43 117 117	53.6 100.0 41.0 1.0	743 52 64 64
Duckwater division Duckwater division Gobbs division Gobbs tity Pehrump division Round Mountoin division Tonopph (19:0) Tonopph (19:0) Yucca Flat division	222, 570 570 6 023 1 280 1 280 1 190 1 190 1 190 1 190	257 257 222 222 222 225 225 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	75.7 63.3 64.3 64.3 72.9 72.9 73.1 73.1	77 7 8 8 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 5 7 6 6 1 5 7 6 1 5 7 6 7 6 1 5 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7	168 361 361 304 2 885 2 885 1 038 1 969 917	47.25.7. 2.8.8. 12/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/	159 276 278 228 2 601 2 601 970 1 929 1 874	74.7 84.2 17.7 190.0 190.0 17.9 17.9 17.0 17.0	26.19 26.19 28.54 19.8 19.8 19.8 27.7 27.7 33.6	1 1 1 1 9 8 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	175 175 3 175 3 194 3 194 3 194 1 080 1 080 1 176 1 176	2 247 2 247 2 051 2 051 2 051 3 83 1 742 1 694	80 227 227 200 1 587 1 587 1 410 1 362 877	12 53 300 300 300 18 18 284 284	83.3 283.3 283.3 54.0 54.0 63.5 63.5 63.5 63.5	28 28 28 250 250 250 157 178
Pershing County link of division Lovelock division Lovelock city Loveloc	3 117 1 817 2 300 1 1 471	1 489 376 1 113 721	67.9 63.6 69.3 66.1	55.2 51.9 56.3 53.0	2 115 520 1 595 973	7.9 10.4 7.6	1 906 1 440 1 866	86.3 89.7 85.1 78.2	18.5 11.8 20.7 23.6	6. E. 1 1	2 302 553 1 749 1 075	1 662 389 1 273 782	1 306 327 979 605	304 65 239 156	49.3 23.1 56.5 52.6	252 21 231 151
Starey Caunty Clork division Virginia City divisian	2 002 592 1 410	327	73.8 65.2 77.4	68.7	1 474 383 1 091	6.1 7.0 5.8	1 378 354 1 024	80.7 82.8 80.0	9.6 9.6 9.6	7.	1 579 413	1 174 289 885	906 230 676	143 37 106	73.4 67.6 75.5	147 30 117

Table 5. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

					Person	Persons 16 years and over	34							Control of the Contro
9			}	Lobor	tobor force				>	Worked in 1989		Females with own children under 6 years	wn children rears	
County Cut division		Percent in labor force	Civilian	Civilian labor force		Warkers				Worked 40 ar more weeks in 1989	re weeks in			Own children
Place						Means of fr	Means of tronsportation to wark	work			Usually			under 6 years in families and
	Totol Femole	Total	. Total	Percent un-	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in p	Percent using public trans-	Total	w Total t	worked 35 ar more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Totol	Percent in labor farce	subformilies, all parents in hausehold in labar force
Workhee County Flongan division Getloch division Getloch division Incline Villages division New Wosthee City (OP) Pyromid Lote division Wodswarth (OP Reno-Sports division Wodswarth (OP Reno-Sports division Reno city (p1).	201 864 100 278 201 864 200 278 200 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 80	53.6 68.7 68.8 7.6.3 7.0.0 17.0 18.5 18.5 18.5 18.5 18.5 18.5 18.5 18.5	65.0 65.8 65.8 66.3 66.3 66.3 66.3 66.3 66.3 67.1 68.1 68.1 68.1 68.1 68.1 68.1 68.1 68	77 - 822 - 233 - 335 - 3	137 952 452 452 3 865 3 667 1 609 1 125 1 25 1 25 1 25 1 25 1 25 1 25 1 2	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	235 235 235 236 236 236 236 236 236 236 236	w 9 V W 4 4	158 620 3547 4 670 6 4 401 6 4 401 1 788 1 788 1 788 1 84 605 84 370	124 123 124 123 1255 1257 1257 1257 1257 1257 1257 1257	91 364 92 569 93 446 94 858 95 940 96 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98	15 778 50 395 384 203 14 365 7 759	70000000000000000000000000000000000000	14 228 228 305 279 279 11 4 13 22 24 555 555 555
Sporks at V. Sporks at V. Sun Valley COP. Verdi division Incline Village-Crystal Bay COP (pt.)	285 548 - -	0.08 0.08 1 1	- ~ -			9.55.99 9.55.99 9.53.99 9.53.99	22.0	233					60.9	
White Pine County Baker division Cherry (creek division Ely division Ely division McGill division McGill division McGill division Carson City	6 909 3 092 273 109 114 40 3 480 1 734 3 480 1 734 1 440 818 841 440 32 384 1 5 906	60.1 70.7 70.7 70.7 70.7 86.3 88.7 88.7 88.7 88.7 83.3 83.3	55.4 4 149 772.5 193 772.5 80 57.7 2 255 50.9 2285 50.9 557 38.1 20331	7.4 1.6 0 0 0 1.6 5.2 5 5 6 6.3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 798 190 76 2 498 2 048 2 10 5 11 4 21 19 215	22.6 22.6 22.3 22.3 24.1 20.8	24.1 14.7 39.5 22.5 20.1 20.1 28.7 26.9 15.6	1.7 2.0 2.0 2.9 3.6 1.4	4 579 194 194 3 069 2 439 252 619 619 523 354	3 466 129 67 2 383 1 877 152 451 365 17 508	2 581 93 93 1 744 1 390 128 366 296 13 296	547 8 8 7 380 295 295 102 97 97 2 190	65.5 71.9 73.3 37.3 34.0 80.0	488 5 370 305 10 54 49 49

Table 6. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990

[Oata based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbals, see text]

							Person	Persans 16 years and aver	er							
						Lobor force	orce					Worked in 1989		Females with own children under 6 years	own children years	
Place and [In Selected			Percent in labor farce	r farce	Civilian labor farce	farce		Workers	8			Warked 40 or r	or mare weeks in 1989			
Subdivision								Means of tr	af transpartation to	work			Usually			Own children under 6 years in families and
	Totol	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent un- employed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpaols	Percent using public transpartation	Total	Total	warked 35 ar more haurs per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Tatal	Percent in labor farce	subfamilies, all parents in household in labor farce
The State	936 050	460 407	70.3	62.9	647 520	6.2	604 609	88.9	15.5	2.7	702 091	533 980	397 467	74	63.2	63 973
COUNTY Churchill County Clark Cunty Eld County Eld County Har County Har County Hard County Humboldt County	13 388 578 874 21 193 23 823 1 059 1 149 9 319 2 660 15 174	6 660 285 486 10 631 11 092 4 499 4 223 2 2 205 1 293	6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	52.9 62.7 64.1 58.7 58.7 56.3 60.6 49.6 49.3	7 866 397 216 14 555 17 558 736 839 6 839 6 847 1 1 1 1	2.64 4.83 8.85 4.85 7.85 6.85 6.85 6.85 6.85 6.85 6.85 6.85 6	7 989 371 128 13 574 16 373 16 373 6 285 6 285 6 285 8 390 8 390	88 751.4 78.3 78.3 78.3 89.1 89.5 89.5	15.5 20.3 20.3 20.3 26.7 25.6 13.5 15.6	20.0 12.0 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5	9 483 430 174 15 779 19 192 789 956 7 460 3 412 1 676 9 856	7 018 325 785 11 959 14 412 704 5 456 7 1 144	245 889 889 11 172 11 172 4 087 1 929 1 929	2 618 2 618 2 618 2 618 3 68 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	682.3 682.3 67.7 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.	947 38 554 1 558 2 082 2 082 51 737 737 169
Mineral County Nye County Pershig County Store County Woshoc County White Processor Gity	4 892 13 897 3 117 2 002 201 864 6 909 32 384	2 397 6 354 1 489 100 278 3 092 15 906	64.0 64.3 67.9 73.8 60.1 63.3	56.5 51.3 55.2 67.0 67.0 61.1	3 115 8 723 2 115 1 474 148 287 4 149 20 391	8.2 5.4 6.7 6.1 7.4 1.5 1.5	2 809 8 272 1 906 1 378 137 952 3 798 19 215	87.6 79.9 86.3 80.7 89.1 90.1	20.9 24.3 18.5 9.6 13.5 24.1 15.6	3 4.0 si v.				15 778 15 778 2 190	67.6 53.6 67.7 67.7 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	752 430 743 743 19 252 147 1 228 248
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Battle Mountain COP, Lander County Boulder City, Clark County Coliene city, Lincaln County Coliene city, Lincaln County Corn city, Rio County Corn city, Rio County Dayron COP, Lyon County Dayron COP, Lyon County East Las Vegas COP, Clark County Elest Las Vegas County Eley city, Ele County	2 448 10 1234 10 1534 10 656 10 806 3 10 806 3 480	1 142 5 198 6 198 15 906 15 906 1 734	25.52 26.22 26.23 26.23 27.65 28.88 24.65 26.65	4 88 4 4 88 4 4 82 3 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	791 808 808 1 412 20 391 1 094 5 826 2 255	0440408808 801700-0804	1 588 769 5 171 385 19 215 1 026 5 288 7 461	84.9 7.5.1 7.5.1 7.5.1 7.1.9 7.1.9 86.3	23.7.6 21.2.2 7.3.9 15.6.5 20.5.6 20.5.6	L. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19	977 6 085 6 085 1 240 2 3 110 1 184 6 116 8 640 2 439	1 362 6 16 4 436 9 336 17 508 17 508 4 650 6 717			44 8 8 4 5 8 4 8 7 8 4 8 7 8 9 8 7 8 9 8 7 8 9 8 7 8 9 9 7 8 9 9 9 7 8 9 9 9 9	
Enterprise COP, Clark County Follon Fly, Churchill County Ferriley COP, Lyan County Ferriley COP, Lyan County Gardhevville Randos COP, Oxyglas County Gardhevville Randos COP, Oxyglas County Hawtharne COP, Mineral County Henderson city, Clark County Indine Village Crystal Boy CDP, Washae County	5 129 4 867 1 725 1 727 1 727 1 727 1 166 8 250 5 773	2 475 2 564 2 833 1 879 2 702 2 702 2 488 2 888	69.8 64.5 68.6 64.3 67.6 72.1 72.1 68.8	65.9 65.9 66.0 66.0 66.0 66.0 66.0 66.0 66.0 66	3 567 2 884 2 884 2 589 3 304 1 167 3 167 3 2 159 3 977	4044000000 4 004000400	3 362 2 794 577 2 400 2 208 3 4 14 3 2 381	90.5 88.9 89.3 89.3 91.1 92.0 94.4 94.4	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	64-4118600				339 451 143 143 353 51 153 4 4 10		239 425 102 267 28 138 3 263 3 360
Indian Hills CDP Oouglas County Indian Springs COP, Clark County Johnson Lare CDP, Oudgas County Los Vegas city, Clark County Los Vegas city, Clark County Losylein COP, Clark County Loughlin COP, Clark County Mcermit CDP, Humbdalt County Mcermit CDP, Whire Brine County McGill COP, Whire Pine County McGill COP, Whire Pine County McGill COP, Whire Pine County	1 814 862 1 866 2 084 200 296 3 891 1 471 1 841 1 254	923 418 418 949 950 970 970 970 970 970 970 970 970 970 97	73.0 6.33.0 71.6 70.6 74.6 66.1 73.5 73.5	6. 46. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5.				88888888888888888888888888888888888888		0 2.00 000 000	1 344 1 344 1 412 1 470 1 075 1 075 1 055 1 055	3 390 1 100 1 201 1 391 1 392 2 370 2 370 3 32 3 365	2 432 839 84 386 1 777 1 777 2 25 2 25	361 202 68 136 136 156 156 97 143	57.7 2.7.7 2	279 163 26 26 148 137 179 237 121 149
Minden (OP, Ouoglas County— Mongo Valley (CD Clark County— Nells ARB COP, Clark County— New Washoe Eiry (DP, Washoe County— North Las Vegas city, Clark County— North Las Vegas city, Clark County— Ouvyhee COP, Elko County— Paradise COP, Clark County— Reno city, Washoe County— Schurz COP, Mineral County— Schurz COP, Mineral County— Schurz COP, Mineral County— Schurz COP, Mineral County—	1 148 5 339 5 317 2 193 33 158 6 019 106 233 108 947 431	2 067 2 067 1 092 16 985 3 302 3 140 51 140 53 398	55.7 85.4 86.2 77.0 67.1 70.6 70.6 61.5 61.5 61.5	26.00 26.00	640 1 203 1 867 1 681 22 017 2 342 2 456 74 560 78 794	23.1 23.1 23.1 24.8 25.5 25.5 25.5 25.5 25.5 25.5 25.5 25	620 1 099 4 453 1 609 19 147 2 59 2 601 68 791 72 926	93.5 90.0 90.1 90.1 90.5 90.1 90.5 90.5	14.7 19.3 17.7 17.7 17.7 25.7 19.8 13.0 12.8 22.8	1 6 6 1 6 1 6 7 6 1	765 1 325 4 723 1 788 23 186 3 194 79 436 84 382 277	579 934 3 795 1 497 16 156 2 051 59 907 64 763	452 658 3 073 1 130 11 459 1 587 43 401 46 628	72 1 024 1 024 3 664 64 7 759 5 268	56.9 42.7.7 60.3 60.3 65.9 85.8 865.8	43 126 114 852 114 3 183 57 4 150 6 955 4 44

Table 6. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text for detinitions of refms and meanings of	variobility, see tex	AT FOT DETINITION	ins or rerms and in		symbols, see rexr J											
							Person	Persons 16 years and over	ver							
State						Lobor force	orce					Worked in 1989		Females with own children under 6 years	wn children rears	
County Place and [In Selected			Percent in labor force	or force	Civilion lobor force	r force		Workers	irs			Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989	are weeks in			Own children
States] County								Meons of	Means of transportation to work	o work			Usually			under 6 years in families and
Subdivision	Totol	Female	Totol	Female	Total	Percent un- employed	Total	Percent using cor, truck, or von	Percent in corpools	Percent using public transportation	Totol	Tatol †	warked 35 or mare haurs per week. 50 to 52 weeks	Total	Percent in lobar force	subfamilies, all parents in hausehold in labor force
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—																
Silver Springs COP, Lyon County Spring Silver Springs COP, Lyon County Sporks city, Wostine County Spring Creek CDP, Elko County Spring Volley CDP, Clork County Storietine COP, Douglas County Storietine COP, Douglas County Storietine COP, De Worker County Storiet Manage COP, Clork County Storiet Manage County Storiet	1 803 706 41 285 3 342 41 128 71 565 8 548	871 374 21 172 1 894 20 714 353 353 353 4 196	6.4.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6	27.2 64.7 64.7 86.0 66.0 66.0 66.0 66.0 66.0 66.0 66.0	863 458 31 460 3 086 30 376 47 292 6 270	0.1.4.8.8.8.9 0.1.6.4.0.6.9	776 29 482 29 482 2 938 28 633 28 633 45 885 5 578	9.8 9.8 9.2 9.3 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5	19.5 10.6 30.7 10.8 17.8 22.0	13.22	925 925 93 091 3 290 3 290 9 20 9 20	628 316 26 622 2 542 25 730 40 883 5 168	19 246 19 939 1 986 19 700 30 327 3 997	3 554 3 494 3 494 6 805 847	33.7 75.6 75.6 75.6 70.0 60.0	29 44 3 523 324 2 417 2 417 5 909 760
Tonopah CDP, Nye County	2 685	1 292 240	73.6	45.0		8.7		75.0	27.6	14.6	2 128 244			284	48.6	178
Wells city. Elko County	866 1 236 20 643 4 512 1 844	425 585 10 310 2 131 979	75.6 89.4 64.7 75.3 47.3	68.2 91.6 57.9 61.1 39.1	655 1 105 13 308 3 399 872	5.2 7.1 7.4 5.4 5.4	619 997 12 169 3 176 822	884.3 883.8 82.5 84.9	11.6 15.7 15.5 25.6 12.4	5.3	696 1 078 14 284 3 685 1 021	499 816 10 711 2 717 730	396 600 7 647 1 929 562	95 147 639 415 120	69.5 74.6 74.8 56.9 50.0	109 163 743 369 86
Zephyr Cove-Round Hill Village CDP, Oouglas	1 398	734	71.0	71.5	992	3.0	925	8 68	12.1	4.0	1 077	177	483	73	0.001	105

Table 7. Disability Status: 1990

(Doto based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State	(Civilian noninst	itutionolized	persons 16 to	64 years		Civilian nonir	nstitutionalized over	persons 65 y	rears and			civilian nonin: 64 years with	stitutionalized h—
County County Subdivision		Percent wit disab		Percent with	h o mability o	r self-care		Percent with	a mability o limitation	r self-core				
Place	Tatal	Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitotion	Self-core limitation	Total	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitotion	A work disobility	No work disability	A mobility limitotion	No mobility limitatian
The State	788 456	8.3	3.6	3.9	1.9	2.9	124 045	16.6	12.5	9.7	48.0	82.4	28.5	80.5
hurchill County Corson Sink division Oixie Valley division	10 160 - 81	9.2	4.1	2.5	1.8	1.5	2 196	16.7	11.5	11.0	45.6	76.5	20.7	74.6
Follon city Follon Stotion CDP	10 079 3 562 268	24.7 9.1 10.1 2.2	7.4 4.1 4.9 2.2	2.6 3.5	1.8 3.3	1.5 2.0	2 155 907	19.5 16.6 20.8	11.7 12.7 –	19.5 10.9 15.8	70.0 45.0 42.1	85.2 76.4 80.7 51.5	20.7 21.0	81.5 74.5 78.8 50.4
lork County	487 792 15 152	8.6 8.2	3.9 3.4	4.3 3.9	2.0 1.6	3.2 2.9	76 051 2 442	17.6 14.3	13.0 10.6	10.4 8.4	45.5 45.7	82.1 79.0	26.5 22.7	80.0 77.1
8oulder City city (pt.) Enterprise CDP (pt.)	687	9.6	6.3	4.5	3.5	3.1	81	16.0	16.0	16.0	9.1	75.8		71.9
Indion Springs CDP	764	9.3	6.0	2.4	2.4	_ .8	98	7.1	7.1	7.1	35.2	71.6	33.3	69.0
Los Vegos city (pt.) Laughlin CDP Mesquite city	3 539 1 068	6.9	1.7	4.9	.7	4.5	352	21.3	13.1	15.9	70.2	82.0	52.0	81.4
Moopo Valley CDP North Las Vegos city (pt.)	1 810	3.5 10.6	1.3 3.1	2.0 5.5	1.0 2.3	1.4 3.9	183 529	14.8 15.3	12.6	11.0	62.2 37.7	84.3 68.3	17.1	84.4 66.2
Sunrise Manor CDP (pt.) Los Vegos division	2 801 472 640	7.8 8.7	3.5 3.9	3.7 4.4	1.5 2.0	2.8 3.2	224 73 609	4.5 17.7	4.5 13.1	2.2	37.9 45.4	80.5 82.2	26.2 26.6	78.0 80.1
8oulder City city (pt.) East Los Vegos CDP	7 271 7 382	9.8 10.1	4.4 5.6	3.9 4.8	2.0 2.0	3.1 3.8	2 704 1 163	19.5 24.6	15.8 14.8	11.5 17.9	45.3 39.2	74.8 81.0	3.4 10.7	73.3 78.1
Enterprise COP (pt.) Henderson city (pt.)	3 834 42 170	9.4 7.9	3.4 3.4	1.2 2.7	.6 1.4	.8 1.8	515 5 170	17.3 16.5	15.0 13.3	10.5 9.0	46.8 50.1	81.3 82.2	50.0 26.7	78.2 80.4
Las Vegas city (pt.) Nellis AF8 CDP Narth Los Vegas city (pt.)	170 396 2 561 29 567	8.6 5.3 11.1	4.0 1.3 6.0	4.6 2.3 7.1	2.0 .9 3.3	3.5	25 899 41 2 905	18.2 29.3 24.0	13.1 29.3 17.1	10.9 - 16.8	45.0 63.0 37.5	83.1 72.6 77.6	27.1 40.9 24.9	80.9 72.4 74.8
Parodise CDP Spring Volley CDP	89 982 36 136	8.4 5.9	3.7 2.4	4.1 2.4	2.3 1.1	5.3 2.8 1.6	15 746 4 673	16.6 14.3	12.0 10.6	10.0	46.1 51.4	82.9 83.0	25.2 34.2	81.1 81.7
Sunrise Manor CDP (pt.) Winchester CDP	56 386 15 793	10.1 9.5	4.6 3.8	4.8 5.4	2.5 2.1	3.4 4.5	8 872 4 641	18.3 17.0	14.0 12.6	10.4	45.9 45.0	81.5 82.7	32.2 22.9	79.1 80.3
ouglos County Gordnerville-Minden divisian	17 648 9 520	6.1 6.1	2.6 2.4	2.2	1.3 1.0	1.5 1.3	3 295 1 739	9.1 8.2	7.6 7.4	5.6 4.7	48.2 47.7	81.4 82.6	32.2 8.6	80.0 81.2
Gordnerville CDP Gordnerville Ranchos CDP	1 280 4 534	9.0 5.8	3.6 1.8	1.6 2.1	1.6	.5 1.7	447 616	2.9 8.3	2.9 7.6	1.3 4.2	49.6 51.0	86.5 83.4	16.2	84.6 82.1
Johnson Lone COP Minden CDP	1 659 834	5.8 5.4	2.3	3.0	1.3	1.7	193 277	10.9 11.6	10.9 7.9	3.6 9.0	53.1 22.2	81.3 76.7		80.7 74.2
Genoa-Jocks Volley division	2 623 1 604	4.7 6.8	1.9 2.6	1.9 2.8	.6 .9	1.5 2.2	435 208	3.4 5.8	1.8 2.4	2.8 5.8	56.5 59.6	77.6 81.1	68.8 66.7	76.6 79.8
Pine Nut division Topaz Lake division	224 895	6.7 9.6	3.6 7.5	4.7	1.9	4.0	29 310	27.6 10.0	27.6 7.7	27.6 5.5	46.7 22.1	84.2 70.1	-	81.7 66.7
Zephyr Cove division Kingsbury COP Stateline COP	4 386 1 894 659	6.3 8.3 10.8	2.5 5.0 2.3	2.5 2.9 2.3	2.3 2.3 2.3	1.5 1.7 1.1	782 168 113	13.0 - 18.6	10.2 - 14.2	8.6 - 9.7	53.8 39.5 54.9	83.2 87.1 83.2	53.5 27.3	82.0 84.5 82.0
Zepnyr Cove-kound Hill Villoge CUP	1 118	2.1	-	2.5	2.5	1.2	280	23.2	17.1	14.3	100.0	84.5	100.0	84.4
ko County	21 335 1 445	5.9 5.2	2.1 3.0	2.8 1.7	.9 1.5	2.2	1 929 139	16.8 27.3	15.7 27.3	9.0 16.5	54.0 32.0	82.6 78.2	28.2 22.7	81.4 76.6
Corlin cityElko divisionElko city	1 384 15 701 9 639	5.4 5.8 5.2	3.2 2.0 2.0	1.7 1.8 1.7	1.6 .9 .9	1.2 1.2 1.2	128 1 423 1 082	29.7 18.0	29.7 16.6	18.0 10.2 10.6	32.0 53.8 51.5	77.8 82.5 82.9	22.7 29.2 14.5	76.2 81.3 81.8
Spring Creek COP	3 757 717	5.7 4.9	1.4 1.0	2.2	1.4	1.3	174	20.2 15.5	19.1 10.9	15.5	57.4 80.0	82.7 92.5	49.0	81.7 91.9
Jorbidge division	80 159	10.0 5.0	-	3.8	_	3.8	52	_		=	100.0 100.0	68.1 79.5	_	71.3 80.5
Mountoin City division	804 514	10.7 10.9	7.1 7.2	.7 1.2	.7 1.2	-	98 72	15.3 18.1	15.3 18.1		33.7 33.9	72.6 70.5	-	68.9 67.3
Wells division Wells city West Wendover division	1 093 753 1 336	6.1	1.9 2.1	5.9 5.7	2.1 2.4	4.2	165 113	9.7 14.2	8.5 12.4	3.0 4.4	55.2 51.0	82.3 85.5 89.7	34.8 33.3	81.6 84.4 89.4
West Wendover CDP	1 236	5.1	-	16.2 17.5	_	16.2 17.5	16	=	=	=	82.5 82.5	89.8	_	89.4
smeroldo County Goldfield division Silverpeak division	904 458 446	10.1 14.6 5.4	4.4 5.2 3.6	3.3 4.1 2.5	3.0 4.1 1.8	1.1 .9 1.3	148 87 61	10.1 11.5 8.2	10.1 11.5 8.2	.7 - 1.6	53.8 64.2 25.0	78.8 79.8 78.0	18.5 15.8 25.0	78.1 80.2 76.0
ureko County 8eowawe division Eureka division	1 008 276 732	6.2 6.2 6.1	1.3 .4 1.6	.6 .7 .5	.6 .7 .5	.4 _ .5	128 39 89	10.9 12.8 10.1	10.9 12.8 10.1	3.9 7.7 2.2	59.7 64.7 57.8	81.1 76.4 82.8	66.7 100.0 50.0	79.8 75.5 81.5
umboldt Caunty	8 168 295	9.2 5.1	3.1 5.1	3.3	2.3	2.1	937 30	13.4 46.7	9.6	7.0 46.7	60.1	82.8 82.5	35.1	81.8 78.3
McOermitt division	758 222	10.3 20.3	5.0 13.5	2.9 4.5	2.9 4.5	.8	117 25	8.5 24.0	8.5 24.0	-	35.9 28.9	74.7 61.6	27.3	72.0 57.5
Summit Loke division	166 6 949	.6 9.4	.6 2.9	.6 3.5	.6 2.4	2.4	27 763	13.4	10.5	6.8	64.5	78.2 83.9	36.3	78.2 83.2
Winnemucco city	3 978 3 964	9.0 4.7	2.8	4.3	2.8	2.9	496 359	12.1 19.5	9.1 14.5	6.7 11.7	62.2 43.5	84.9 79.2	49.1 30.3	83.8 77.9
Austin division 8ottle Mountoin division 8attle Mountoin COP	654 3 310 2 240	5.8 4.5 3.7	2.7 2.4	1.2	1.0	.6	85 274 185	15.3 20.8 22.7	19.0 20.0	15.3 10.6 13.5	84.2 33.1 32.5	75.8 79.8 80.5	30.3 31.8	76.3 78.2 79.2
ncoln County	1 810 489	9.2 5.3	3.8 3.9	.9	.9	.7	595 95	20.3 31.6	20.3 31.6	12.8 21.1	55.7 26.9	78.5 70.0	18.8	76.9 67.7
Caliente division Caliente city (pt.) Pioche division Caliente city (pt.)	545 516 776	10.1 10.7 11.1	5.1 5.4 2.8	1.8 1.9 .8	1.8 1.9 .8	1.3 1.4 .8	183 180 317	15.3 13.9 19.9	15.3 13.9 19.9	11.5 10.0 11.0	43.6 43.6 72.1	78.8 79.0 83.9	30.0 30.0 -	76.1 76.1 83.2
on Caunty	12 086	11.5	5.4	2.7	1.7	1.8	2 966	12.6	10.4	9.1	41.3	75.4	22.5	72.3 74.2
Doytan division Ooytan COP Fernley division	2 864 1 434 3 257	12.8 11.7 9.1	5.3 4.7	1.1 .3 4.1	1.1 .3 .9	.8 .3 3.9	398 255 523	10.3 6.3 22.0	10.3 6.3 14.3	6.0 3.9 18.5	42.3 38.7 52.4	78.2 77.3 79.2	16.1 100.0 50.0	72.6 77.0
Fernley COPSilver Springs division	3 257 3 251 2 024	9.1 9.0 19.8	3.3 3.3 9.8	4.1 4.1 6.4	.9 .9 6.0	3.9 3.9 2.1	523 523 631	22.0 22.0 11.9	14.3 14.3 8.4	18.5 18.5 9.4	52.4 52.7 40.4	79.2 79.2 68.8	50.0 21.3	77.0 77.0 65.8
Silver Springs CDP Smith division	1 363 676	21.3	9.8	5.6	5.1	2.9	440 123	13.4 4.1	8.4 4.1	13.4 4.1	40.2 100.0	65.2 69.6	17.4	62.1 70.1
Smith Volley COP Yeringtan division	583 3 265	.9 9.6	6.0	1.0	_ .9	_ .7	123 1 291	4.1 10.6	4.1 10.4	4.1 6.6	100.0 28.3	71.3 74.1	7.1	71.5 70.3

Table 7. Disability Status: 1990—Con.

[Oata based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[Oata based on sample and subject to sampling	voriability, see	text. For det	initians of te	rms and mear	nings or symi	oois, see lex					Percent in lat	as force of	civilian nanins	titutionolized
	C	Civilion noninst	itutionalized	persons 16 to	64 years		Civilian nonin	stitutionolized over	persons 65 y	ears and	Percent in lat	sons 16 to 6	64 years with	-
State County		Percent wit		Percent with	a mability a	r self-care		Percent with	a mability or	self-care				
County Subdivision		disab			minunon						1			
Place	Total	Tatol	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitotion	Total	Tatal	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation	A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	Na mobility limitation
Minerol County	3 913 3 179 2 560 292 442 368	12.5 11.1 9.9 24.3 14.7 9.8	5.0 3.7 3.0 10.6 10.2 4.9	3.0 2.4 2.1 8.2 3.6 2.7	2.4 1.8 1.6 8.2 2.3 1.9	1.3 1.0 .5 4.1 1.8 1.4	834 652 585 118 64 61	12.6 12.4 12.6 16.1 7.8 8.2	10.7 11.7 12.1 6.8 7.8 8.2	7.3 5.7 6.0 16.1 7.8 8.2	50.2 57.1 61.3 45.1 18.5 33.3	80.1 82.9 82.8 58.8 71.4 74.4	19.6 29.3 34.1 — 10.0 14.3	77.7 81.0 81.5 60.4 64.8 71.5
Nye County Amargaso Volley division Beatly division Beatly COP	11 564 481 1 144 1 112 59	9.7 5.6 8.0 6.7	5.0 5.6 5.3 5.5	4.0 - 2.6 2.7	1.6 - .7 .7	3.1 - 2.6 2.7	2 0B5 8 113 113 20	12.5 - 7.1 7.1	B.6 - - -	7.7 - 7.1 7.1	39.2 - 33.0 18.7	77.2 86.3 75.0 74.6 38.5	21.5 - - - -	74.4 81.5 72.2 71.4 33.9
Crystol division	77 192 530 441 4 446 4 446 99	100.0 11.5 9.8 8.8 13.2 13.2	100.0 1.0 4.5 4.3 9.0 9.0	1.0 1.5 1.8 7.4 7.4 8.1	1.0 1.5 1.8 2.6 2.6	1.0 .4 .5 6.0 6.0 8.1	30 40 32 1 579 1 566	6.3	6.7 10.0 6.3 9.9 9.5	6.7 5.0 - 9.1 9.1	34.6 35.9 21.7 21.7	82.4 71.3 72.1 68.8 68.8 83.3	100.0 - - 8.6 8.6	83.2 68.8 70.2 64.0 64.0 70.7 84.6
Ralston division Round Mountoin division Tonopah division Tonopah COP Yucca Flat division	1 222 2 496 2 441 895	4.9 6.5 6.7 10.4	1.5 1.7 1.7	2.7 2.7 2.0	.5 1.4 1.4 .7	.5 1.3 1.3	201	3.0	20.7 3.0 3.0 -	10.3 - - -	69.9	85.5 80.1 79.6 99.3	100.0	79.7 79.2 99.3
Pershing County Imlay division Lovelock division Lovelock dity	2 601 684 1 917 1 164	9.7 4.2 11.6 10.4	4.5 3.5 4.9 4.9	2.8 4.2 2.2 2.2	1.2 .4 1.5 1.0	1.7 3.8 1.0 1.5	349	12.0	10.6 4.5 12.9 13.6	6.6 7.5 6.3 7.0	17.2	80.4 74.2 82.8 81.9	17.2	72.1 79.9 79.1
Storey County Clork division Virginio City division	1 736 482 1 254	6.2	3.3 4.1 3.0	2.9	1.7 1 9 1.6	2.4 2.3 2.5	107	7.5	12.2 7.5 15.4	4.9 1.9 7.1	33.3	79.9 86.1	30.0	78.4 84.4
Woshoe County Flonigan division Gerlach division Incline Village division Incline Village-Crystol Bay COP (pt.) New Washoe City division New Woshoe City COP	616 390 5 488 5 194	9.3 16.7 4.7 4.8 7.1	2.6 2.9 7.4 1.2 1.3 1.8 2.2	2.6 9.7 2.1 2.2 2.2	1.6 - 5.6 1.0 1.1 .7	2.6 5.4 1.9 2.0 1.8	10: 41: 61: 57: 83: 83:	23.3 8.3 6.6 6.9 7.7	5.6 5.9 6.9	8.9 11. 4. 4. 2.	7 35.1 - 55.4 1 59.3 3 58.2	76.0 85.5 76.0 76.1 83.9	50.0 50.0 43.6 43.6 9 39.2	72.2 82.3 75.5 75.6 82.5 81.3 100.0
Reno city (pt.)	12 827 333 158 394 92 603 36 117 7 66	5.6 6.3 7.7 7.8 7.8 7.3 1 12.7	2.3 4.6 1.4	12.2 3.6 4.0 2.9 4.5	2.7 1.6 1.7 1.6 2.7	11.0 2.3 3.0 2.3 3.0 2.0	9 7 23 14 0 15 12 1 4 65 1 87 2 13	39.1 6 16.3 3 16.0 7 17.4 9 22.5	22.8 12.3 11.6 13.8 18.9	9. 9. 8. 10.	6 66.7 1 56.8 5 55.9 8 59.6 8 56.4	65.0 84.9 84.9 86.9 83.0	55.6 38.3 38.3 44.3 0 22.	65.3 83.5 82.8 85.6 81.2
Reno city (pt.) White Pine County Boker division Cherry Creek division Ely division Ely division McGill division McGill COP Ruth division Carson City	5 25 200 100 - 3 47 - 2 79 - 27 - 80 - 67 - 39	9 18.2 3 15.5 3 8.2 2 9.1 2 7.4 4 10.6 4 11.7 6 14.	8. 11. 2. 4. 1. 5. 4. 4. 5. 5. 7. 6. 1. 5.	2.9 7 9.7 6 3.1 3 3.1 0 3.7 8 2.1 1 1.6 3 3.9	2.5 7 5.8 1 2.0 1 2.3 7 2 1 2 5 1.6 5 1.8	1. 3 3. 3 1. 3 1. 4 2. 5 1. 8 3.	- 69 133 623 1 58 7 1 18 66 16 5 16 5 16 5 16 5 16 5 16 5 1	4	11.8 11.8 11.8 11.8 11.8 19.8	3. 1	- 42.1 - 37.6 0 35.3 - 25.6 .3 31.1	88. - 92. 8 81. 7 83. 0 82. 8 72. 2 71. 0 85.	9 0 3 4 9 2 9	78.2 - 82.8 - 82.5 - 79.3 - 80.9 - 78.7 - 69.4 - 68.6 - 82.0 3 82.1

Table 8. Disability Status: 1990

[Dota bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State		Civilion noninst	itutionolized	persons 16 to	64 years		Civilian nonii	nstitutionolized over		years and			civilian nanin: 64 yeors with	
County Place and [In Selected States] County		Percent wit disob		Percent with	a mobility of	or self-care		Percent with	h a mobility (limitation	or self-care				
Subdivision	Total	Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mability limitotion	Self-care limitation	Total	Total	Mability limitotion	Self-care limitatian	A work disobility	No work disobility	A mobility limitotian	No mobility limitation
The State	788 456	8.3	3.6	3.9	1.9	2.9	124 045	16.6	12.5	9.7	48.0	82.4	28.5	80.5
COUNTY														
Churchill County Clark County Oouglos County Elko County Esmerolda County Urreko County Humboldt County Lander County Lincoln County Lincoln County Lyon County	10 160 487 792 17 648 21 335 9D4 1 DD8 8 168 3 964 1 81D 12 D86	9.2 8.6 6.1 5.9 10.1 6.2 9.2 4.7 9.2 11.5	4.1 3.9 2.6 2.1 4.4 1.3 3.1 2.4 3.8 5.4	2.5 4.3 2.2 2.8 3.3 .6 3.3 1.0 .9 2.7	1.8 2.D 1.3 .9 3.D .6 2.3 .8 .9	1.5 3.2 1.5 2.2 1.1 .4 2.1 .5 .7	2 196 76 051 3 295 1 929 148 128 937 359 595 2 966	16.7 17.6 9.1 16.8 1D.1 10.9 13.4 19.5 2D.3 12.6	11.5 13.D 7.6 15.7 10.1 1D.9 9.6 14.5 20.3 1D.4	11.D 1D.4 5.6 9.0 .7 3.9 7.0 11.7 12.8 9.1	45.6 45.5 48.2 54.0 53.8 59.7 6D.1 43.5 55.7 41.3	76.5 82.1 81.4 82.6 78.8 81.1 82.8 79.2 78.5 75.4	20.7 26.5 32.2 28.2 18.5 66.7 35.1 30.3 18.8 22.5	74.6 8D.C 8D.C 81.4 78.1 79.8 81.8 77.9 76.9 72.3
Mineral County Nye County Pershing County Storey County Washoe County White Pine County Corson City	3 913 11 564 2 601 1 736 174 383 5 257 24 127	12.5 9.7 9.7 7.7 7.6 9.5 8.4	5.0 5.0 4.5 3.3 2.6 5.1	3.0 4.0 2.8 3.2 3.5 3.1 3.4	2.4 1.6 1.2 1.7 1.6 2.0	1.3 3.1 1.7 2.4 2.7 1.7 2.4	834 2 D85 482 263 25 032 955 5 790	12.6 12.5 13.7 12.5 16.0 12.6 16.5	10.7 8.6 10.6 12.2 12.1 11.2 13.3	7.3 7.7 6.6 4.9 8.9 4.1 7.9	50.2 39.2 45.8 49.6 56.8 36.7 47.D	80.1 77.2 80.4 84.3 84.5 80.8 84.3	19.6 21.5 15.6 2D.7 38.3 26.3	77.7 74.4 77.9 82.7 83.1 78.2 82.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Battle Mountoin COP, Lander County	2 24D 1 112 7 271 516 1 384 24 127 1 434 7 382 9 639 2 792	3.7 6.7 9.8 10.7 5.4 8.4 11.7 10.1 5.2 9.1	2.4 5.5 4.4 5.4 3.2 3.6 4.7 5.6 2.0 5.3	1.D 2.7 3.9 1.9 1.7 3.4 .3 4.8 1.7 3.1	1.0 .7 2.D 1.9 1.6 1.7 .3 2.0 .9 2.3	.3 2.7 3.1 1.4 1.2 2.4 .3 3.8 1.2	185 113 2 704 18D 128 5 790 255 1 163 1 D82 587	22.7 7.1 19.5 13.9 29.7 16.5 6.3 24.6 2D.2 12.1	20.D 	13.5 7.1 11.5 10.0 18.0 7.9 3.9 17.9 1D.6 1.0	32.5 18.7 45.3 43.6 32.D 47.D 38.7 39.2 51.5 35.7	80.5 74.6 74.8 79.0 77.8 84.3 77.3 81.0 82.9 83.4	31.8 - 3.4 30.D 22.7 26.3 10D.0 10.7 14.5	79.2 71.4 73.3 76.1 76.2 82.1 72.6 78.1 81.8 80.9
Enterprise COP, Clork County Fallon city, Churchill County Fernley COP, Lyon County Gobbs city, Nye County Gordnerville CDP, Douglos County Gordnerville Ranchos CDP, Douglos County Hawthorne CDP, Mineral County Henderson city, Clark County Incline Village-Crystal Boy CDP, Woshoe County	4 521 3 562 268 3 251 441 1 280 4 534 2 560 42 170 5 194	9.4 10.1 2.2 9.0 8.8 9.0 5.8 9.9 7.9	3.8 4.9 2.2 3.3 4.3 3.6 1.8 3.D 3.4	1.7 3.5 4.1 1.8 1.6 2.1 2.7 2.7	1.1 3.3 - .9 1.8 1.6 .8 1.6 1.4	1.1 2.D - 3.9 .5 .5 1.7 .5 1.8	596 907 523 32 447 616 585 5 170	17.1 20.8 ~ 22.D 6.3 2.9 8.3 12.6 16.5	15.1 12.7 - 14.3 6.3 2.9 7.6 12.1 13.3	11.2 15.8 - 18.5 - 1.3 4.2 6.0 9.0	41.0 42.1 - 52.7 35.9 49.6 51.0 61.3 50.1	8D.5 80.7 51.5 79.2 72.1 86.5 83.4 82.8 82.2	25.D 21.0 5D.0 	77.3 78.8 5D.4 77.0 70.2 84.6 82.1 81.5 80.4
Indion Hills CDP, Douglas County Indian Springs CDP, Clark County Johnson Lone COP, Douglos County Kingsbury CDP, Oouglos County Las Vegas city, Clork County Laughlin COP, Clork County Lovelock city, Pershing County McDermit COP, Humboldt County McGill COP, White Pine County Mesquite city, Clark County	1 604 764 1 659 1 894 170 396 3 539 1 164 222 674 1 068	6.8 9.3 5.8 8.3 8.6 6.9 10.4 20.3 11.7 3.5	2.6 (6.0) 2.3 5.0 4.0 1.7 4.9 13.5 6.1	2.8 2.4 3.0 2.9 4.6 4.9 2.2 4.5 1.6 2.0	.9 2.4 1.3 2.3 2.0 .7 1.0 4.5 1.6	2.2 .8 1.7 1.7 3.5 4.5 1.5 - 1.6 1.4	2D8 98 193 168 25 899 352 273 25 167 183	5.8 7.1 1D.9 - 18.2 21.3 15.4 24.0 19.8 14.8	2.4 7.1 1D.9 - 13.1 13.6 24.0 19.8 12.6	5.8 7.1 3.6 - 10.9 15.9 7.0 - 10.2 4.4	59.6 35.2 53.1 39.5 45.0 70.2 48.8 28.9 34.2 62.2	81.1 71.6 81.3 87.1 83.1 82.0 81.9 61.6 71.9 84.3	66.7 33.3 27.3 27.1 52.0 16.7	79.8 69.D 8D.7 84.5 80.9 81.4 79.1 57.5 68.6 84.4
Minden COP, Douglos County Moopa Valley COP, Clark County Nellis AF8 COP, Clark County New Woshoe City COP, Woshoe County North Los Vegos city, Clark County Owyhee COP, Elko County Pahrump COP, Piko County Pahrump COP, Nye County Reno city, Washoe County Schurz COP, Mineral County	834 1 810 2 561 1 997 29 567 514 4 453 89 982 92 615 368	5.4 10.6 5.3 7.7 11.1 10.9 13.3 8.4 7.8 9.8	3.1 1.3 2.2 6.0 7.2 9.2 3.7 2.8 4.9	.6 5.5 2.3 1.4 7.1 1.2 7.4 4.1 3.9 2.7	.6 2.3 .9 - 3.3 1.2 2.6 2.3 1.7	.6 3.9 2.3 1.4 5.3 - 6.0 2.8 3.0 1.4	277 529 41 188 2 905 72 1 566 15 746 15 123	11.6 15.3 29.3 5.9 24.0 18.1 14.2 16.6 16.0 8.2	7.9 11.3 29.3 5.9 17.1 18.1 9.5 12.0 11.6 8.2	9.0 11.0 - 16.8 - 9.1 10.0 9.5 8.2	22.2 37.7 63.0 59.1 37.5 33.9 21.4 46.1 55.9 33.3	76.7 68.3 72.6 83.2 77.6 70.5 68.8 82.9 84.3 74.4	17.1 40.9 24.9 - 8.6 25.2 38.5 14.3	74.2 66.2 72.4 81.3 74.8 67.3 63.9 81.1 82.8 71.5
Silver Springs CDP, Lyon County	1 363 583 36 119 3 757 36 136 659 59 187 7 661 2 441 335	21.3 .9 7.3 5.7 5.9 10.8 10.0 12.7 6.7 6.3	9.8 - 2.3 1.4 2.4 2.3 4.5 4.6 1.7	5.6 2.9 2.2 2.4 2.3 4.8 4.5 2.7	5.1 - 1.6 1.4 1.1 2.3 2.4 2.7 1.4 2.7	2.9 - 2.1 1.3 1.6 1.1 3.4 3.1 1.3 11.6	440 123 4 657 174 4 673 113 9 096 879 201 92	13.4 4.1 17.4 15.5 14.3 18.6 18.0 22.5 3.0 39.1	8.4 4.1 13.8 10.9 10.6 14.2 13.8 18.9 3.0 22.8	13.4 4.1 8.8 15.5 7.3 9.7 10.2 10.8 - 32.6	40.2 100.0 59.6 57.4 51.4 54.9 45.6 56.4 69.9 66.7	65.2 71.3 86.9 82.7 83.0 83.2 81.5 83.0 79.6 65.0	17.4 -44.3 49.0 34.2 - 32.0 22.1 60.0 55.6	62.1 71.5 85.6 81.7 81.7 82.0 79.0 81.2 79.2 65.3
Wells city, Elko County	753 1 236 15 793 3 978 1 177	6.8 5.1 9.5 9.0 9.5	2.1 - 3.8 2.8 6.8	5.7 17.5 5.4 4.3 1.3	2.4 - 2.1 2.8 1.1	4.0 17.5 4.5 2.9 .6	113 - 4 641 496 614	14.2 - 17.0 12.1 11.2 23.2	12.4 	4.4 10.0 6.7 8.0	51.0 82.5 45.0 62.2 19.6	85.5 89.8 82.7 84.9 73.3	33.3 	84.4 89.4 80.3 83.8 69.0







